FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XXIX.] FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA, TUESDAY AFTERNOON, JUNE 9, 1846. [NO. 1514.]

PRINTED, WEEKLY,
BY J. B. NEWBY.
EDWARD J. HALE,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

At $2 00 per annum, if paid in advance; $2 50 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 00 after the year has expired.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

☞ Letters to the Editor must be post paid. ☜

J. & T. WADDILL

OFFER for Cash, in exchange for Produce, or to punctual customers on time,

500 SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT,
300 casks Lime,
100 bbls. Brandy and Whiskey,
50 bbls. Prime and Mess Pork,
50 hhds. new crop Molasses,
50 bbls. Mackerel,
5,000 lbs. Bacon and Lard,
1 cask old Cider Vinegar,
80 boxes Fayetteville Mould Candles,
4 hhds. Sugar,
25 bags Rio Coffee,
25 kegs Nails,
Pepper, Spice, &c. &c.

They will receive and forward all Goods sent to their care, and are prepared to receive in Store for shipment, all kinds of Produce, and will attend to all Commission Business entrusted to them, faithfully and punctually.

☞ On Consignment, a small lot of 7 year old PEACH BRANDY.

Fayetteville, June 1, 1846. 13-tf

CUMBERLAND ACADEMY.

THE Proprietors and Trustees of the Cumberland Academy, for the first time, *formally* ca. the attention of the public to the merits of this Institution. Without giving the particulars respecting the origin of this Institution, the manner in which it has been built up and sustained, and the foundation upon which its future prospects are based, so far as capital is concerned, suffice it to say that it is not an enterprise of yesterday. Arrangements have been making for its establishment for more than three years, and it has been in successful operation more than eighteen months, numbering from 50 to more than 60 Pupils, principally Boarders.

Several thousand dollars have already been expended in the erection of buildings for the accommodation of the School, and the proprietors have pledged and voted whatever additional amount may be necessary to carry out their original determination in establishing, upon a solid foundation, a Literary and Preparatory Institution of the very first order;—which amount is to be paid in annual instalments and placed at the disposal of the Principal and Board of Directors. Ample accommodations will be in readiness by the opening of the ensuing Session for a large additional number of Boarders, besides the accommodations offered by a number of pleasant and respectable family boarding houses in the immediate vicinity. The Institution, from its origin, has been under the management of the Rev. Daniel Johnson, as Principal, who has taught successfully for a number of years in Princeton College and other responsible stations. And every opportunity has been afforded to test his qualifications both as an Instructer and as a disciplinarian, and the most sanguine expectations of the friends of the School have been fully met, and the Proprietors consider themselves singularly fortunate, in having obtained the *permanent* services of so able and acceptable an Instructer; who, amid the vicissitudes, fluctuations and trials which, unfortunately, are almost always experienced by new enterprizes, has exhibited such dignity, firmness and decision of character, as to secure their hearty and unanimous support in every instance, and has succeeded, as they honestly believe, in placing the Institution, for substantial excellence, upon an equality with the best Schools of the kind in the country. The Proprietors now feel fully authorised to subscribe to the opinions of the Faculty of Princeton College, who state that they "take pleasure in expressing their opinion of Rev. Daniel Johnson's superior qualifications as a teacher;"—"As holding the highest standing as a scholar, as having given proof of aptness both to teach and govern; and we do therefore cordially recommend him as worthy of public confidence in the vocation of an instructer of youth."

A sufficient number of Assistants will always be employed to afford the greatest facilities to Pupils. Mr. Wm. S. Mullins, a native of our own county, and a graduate of our own University, an excellent scholar, and a young gentleman of enviable literary attainments and sterling moral worth, is now engaged as Assistant teacher.

The government will be strictly parental. All the Pupils who room in the Academy Buildings will board with the Principal, and will at all times be under the immediate supervision of the Principal or Assistants.

The location is pleasant and healthy, and easy of access, two miles from Atkins's Ferry, on the Public Road from Fayetteville to Raleigh, about thirty miles from the latter place and twenty-six from the former, and eight miles from the Stage line, immediately above McNeill's Bridge.

The expenses of the Institution are as follow:—TUITION—$4, $6, or $8 per quarter, according to the advancement of the Student.

BOARD—$6 per month. Room rent, use of furniture, servants' attendance, washing, and contingent expenses, $4 50 per quarter.

All dues to the Institution are payable quarterly, in advance.

The course of study is extensive, embracing all the branches usually taught in Schools of the same class.

The text books are furnished at the Academy, at the Fayetteville prices.

The next Session will commence on Wednesday, the 1st day of July.

By order of the Board.

NEILL McKAY.
A. S. McNEILL.

June 1, 1846. 13-tf

TRUST SALE.

BY virtue of a Deed of Trust executed to me on the 21st of February 1845, by Wm. L. Gilmore, I will sell to the highest bidder, at the Town House in Fayetteville, on Thursday the 2d day of July, a HOUSE AND LOT on Hay Mount, on the South side of Hay Street continued, nearly opposite the residence of Thomas C. Blake. Also, one NEGRO BOY named Sam, about 20 years of age; and another boy named WASHINGTON, aged about 15 years.

Terms of sale, approved notes at Bank, at 90 days.

HENRY BRANSON, Trustee.

June 1, 1846. 13-ts

JUST RECEIVED,

BRADLEY'S Sermons; Luther on Galatians; Burder's Village Sermons; Ellsworth's Patent Office Report; Scott's Novels, complete for $2 50; Vols. 8, 9, 10, and 11 Harper's Miscellany, consisting of Darwin's Voyage of a Naturalist; Parrott's Journey to Arabia; Remarkable Criminal Trials; Nos. 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, and 62 of Wiley and Putnam's Library of Choice Reading, viz: Keats' Poetical Works; Blanchard's Sketches from Life; Journey from Cornhill to Cairo; Hazlitt's Table Talk, 2d series; Thiodolf the Icelander, &c. &c.

For sale by
E. J. HALE.

May 30.

North Carolina Mutual Insurance Company.

THE subscriber is Agent for the above Company, and will receive applications and give any information with regard to insurance.

R. W. HARDIE.

Fayetteville, May 30, 1846. 13-tf

THE LIFE OF GEN. WINFIELD SCOTT,

BY Edward D. Mansfield, Esq., of Cincinnati, Ohio. In one volume, 12mo., fine Muslin Binding. The work embraces

1. An account of his early life and education.
2. Of his services during the War, and a description of the battles which he fought, viz: of Queenstown Heights, Fort George, Chippewa, and Niagara.
3. The public honors he received after the close of the War.
4. His services in the Black Hawk War.
5. His agency in suppressing Nullifiation in South Carolina.
6. His removal of the Cherokees.
7. His services on the Northern Frontier in 1838.
8. His services in settling the Eastern Boundary Question.
9. His opinions on Questions of Public Interest.

It is embellished with a Portrait *on steel*, from a painting by Weir, the author of the National Picture—"The Embarkation of the Pilgrims."

Also the following, finely engraved on wood:

1. The attack of the two Indian chiefs on Scott after he was made prisoner.
2. The scene representing the gallant Towson changing the direction of his cannon, at the moment of the charge.
3. A scene on the Niagara River in 1838.
4. Gen. Scott addressing the Cherokees in council.

It is illustrated with the following well-executed Maps, viz:

1. The Niagara Frontier.
2. Queenstown Heights.
3. Fort George.
4. Battle of Chippewa.
5. Battle of Niagara.
6. Map of Florida.

Just received, price $1 25, and for sale by

E. J. HALE.

Also, a large Lithographic print of Gen. Scott, price $1.

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,

MOORE COUNTY—In Equity.

Hugh Leach, Exec'r, and others, ex. John McAuley and others.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that John McPherson, one of the Defendants in this cause, is not an inhabitant of this State: Therefore Ordered, that publication be made for six weeks, for the said John to be and appear before the Judge of the next Superior Court of Law and Equity to be held for the County of Moore, at the Court House in Carthage, on the Monday before the last Monday in August next, and plead, answer, or demur to the Plaintiff's bill of complaint, otherwise it will be heard ex parte, and judgment taken pro confesso as to him.

Witness, S. C. Bruce, Clerk and Master of said Court, the Monday before the last Monday in February, A. D. 1846.

S. C. BRUCE, C. M. E.

Pr. adv. $2 50.] 13-6w

DR. D. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS.

For *Liver Complaints, Gout, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, Fevers, Nervousness, Erysipelas, and Diseases of the Skin, Impurity of the Blood, Inflammation, Melancholy, Sick-Headache, Costiveness, Pains in the Head, Breast, Side, Back and Limbs, Bilious Affections, Female Diseases, &c. &c. &c.* and whenever an Alterative or Purgative Medicine may be required.

There is scarcely any disease in which Purgative Medicines are not more or less required, and much suffering and sickness might be prevented, were they more generally used. No person can feel well, while a costive habit of body prevails; besides, it soon generates serious, and often fatal diseases, which might have been avoided by a timely and judicious use of proper Cathartic Medicines.

The Proprietor can recommend these Pills with the greatest confidence, believing them far superior to the pills in general use; more mild, more prompt, safe, and uniform in their operation.

In using them, no particular care is required. Persons may eat and drink as usual, and, if desirable, eat immediately after taking them.

Age will not impair them, as they are so combined as to always readily dissolve in the stomach.

In small doses they are Alterative, and gently Laxative, but in large doses they are actively Cathartic, cleansing the whole alimentary canal from all putrid, irritating, and fecal matters, and producing healthy secretions of the Stomach, Liver, and the various other organs of the body.

For sale by
S. J. HINSDALE.

June 1, 1846. 13-3w

NEW *Carriage Repository.*

THE Subscribers take this method of informing the public, that they have commenced the CARRIAGE MANUFACTURING BUSINESS, and intend to carry it on in all its various branches, say

Coaches, Coachees, Chariotees, Barouches, Buggies, Gigs and Sulkeys.

Of the most modern and approved styles. With several years' experience by one of the Principals, in one of the largest Manufactories in the Northern States, they feel no hesitation in saying, that nothing shall be wanting to make their Work equal to any put up here or elsewhere. They hope that by unremitted attention to business, to merit a generous share of public patronage. They assure the public that no pains have or will be spared to procure the best materials the surrounding country affords. They have completed and in progress of completion, several Vehicles of the latest fashions, which they offer at prices in conformity with the present pressure of the times.

☞ All Work warranted for twelve months.

Their Establishment is at the foot of the hill, opposite Liberty Point.

SIMPSON & McLAUCHLIN.

Fayetteville, September 1, 1845. 75-tf

Repairing done at the shortest notice, in the neatest manner, and at the lowest prices.

25 CENT BIBLES.

A SUPPLY of good School Bibles at 25 cents, (the cost,) for sale by

E. J. HALE.

SAMUEL J. HINSDALE

OFFERS for sale an assortment of choice PERFUMERY, consisting in part of

Florida Water,	Transparent Soap,
Bay Water,	Toilet Powder,
Cologne Water,	Powder Puffs,
Extract Mousseline,	Almond Soap,
" Violet,	Preston Salts,
Shaving Cream, superior,	Court Plaster,
Transparent Wash Balls,	Bear's & Macassar Oil.

Also, Cologne Water, made from the "Farina" recipe, for sale by the quart or gallon.

April 27. 8tf

EDEN PARK POWDER MILLS.

HAVING been appointed agent for this factory I can offer the public in whole or half kegs at manufacturers prices, an article of Powder which has been favorably known throughout the Southern country for many years, and I can warrant it equal to any manufactured in the United States.

Orders from the interior will be thankfully received and promptly attended to, and if the article is not found to be such as represented, may be returned and I will pay all expenses.

E. J. LUTTERLOH.

Wilmington, April 29. 10-1m

UNION HOTEL,
HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.

THE subscribers, having purchased the Union Hotel, Hillsborough, N. C., have thoroughly repaired the House, and fitted it up with entire new furniture.

They have the pleasure of announcing to the public, that they have succeeded in securing the services of Mr. & Mrs. L. G. WREN, to superintend the establishment, who, from their experience and ability to conduct the business, cannot fail to please the travelling community.

The Proprietors have spared no expense in fitting up the House in a neat and comfortable style; and they pledge themselves to the travelling public, that the house will be constantly supplied with good clean beds, a well-spread table, faithful and obliging servants, and good ostlers, and that every effort shall be made to render all those who may favor them with a call comfortable.

Regular Boarders, Lawyers, Jurors, &c. will find at this house a quiet and comfortable home. It is situated convenient to business, and at the same time removed from the bustle and confusion of the court yard.

Two or three Families can be accommodated with board for the Summer.

LONG, WEBB, & CO., Proprietors.

May 18. 12-4w

VANILLA BEANS, for flavoring Ice Cream, &c.; LEMON SYRUP, a pure and delicate article; LONDON MUSTARD, of superior quality; SALAD OIL, fresh and sweet; Mace, Cloves, Nutmegs, Cinnamon, Ginger, Sarsaras, Ground Black Pepper, Black Mustard Seed,

For sale by
S. J. HINSDALE.

May 25. 12-tf

SPLENDID LOTTERIES!
FOR JUNE, 1846.

J. G. GREGORY & CO., MANAGERS.

$25,000!

ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY,
Class No. 23 for 1846, to be drawn at Alexandria, D. C., on Saturday, June 13, 1846.

CAPITALS.

1 Prize of $25,000, 1 ditto of 10,000, 1 of 5,000, 1 of 2,000, 1 of 1,750, 1 of 1,500, 10 Prizes of 1,000, 15 of 500, 20 of 250, &c.

13 DRAWN NUMBERS OUT OF 65.

Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.

Certificate of Packages of 22 Whole,		$500 00
Ditto	ditto 22 Halves,	50 00
Ditto	ditto 22 Quarters,	25 00

$50,000 Capital!!!
$20,000!! $10,000!

ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY,
Class 24 for 1846, to be drawn in Alexandria, D. C., on Saturday June 20, 1846.

MAMMOTH SCHEME.

1 Grand Capital of $50,000, 1 Prize of 20,000, 1 of 10,000, 1 of 5,000, 1 of 3,000, 1 of 2,853, 50 Prizes of 1,000, 100 of 500, 130 of 300, &c. &c. &c.

78 Number Lottery—13 Drawn Ballots.

Tickets only $12—Halves $6—Quarters $3—Eighths $1 50.

Certificates of Packages of 26 Whole,		$1560 00
Ditto	ditto 26 Halves,	780 00
Ditto	ditto 26 Quarters,	390 00
Ditto	ditto 26 Eighths,	200 00

$30,000!!!

ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY,
Class 25 for 1846, to be drawn at Alexandria, D. C., on Saturday June 27, 1846.

SPLENDID SCHEME.

1 Prize of $30,000, 1 ditto of 10,000, 1 of 6,000, 1 of 3,140, 1 of 3,000, 1 of 2,500, 1 of 2,000, 50 Prizes of 1,000, 20 of 500, &c.

75 Number Lottery—12 Drawn Ballots.

Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.

Certificates of Packages of 25 Whole,		$4130 00
Ditto	ditto 25 Halves,	65 00
Ditto	ditto 25 Quarters,	32 50

☞ Orders for Tickets and Shares and Certificates of Packages in the above Splendid Lotteries, will receive the most prompt attention, and an official account of each Drawing sent immediately after it is over to all who order from us. Address,

J. G. GREGORY & CO., Managers,
Washington City, D. C.

May 22, 1846. 16-tdp

Are you Insured!

THE Subscriber, having been appointed Agent of the ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY, of Hartford, Connecticut, is prepared to issue Policies of Insurance on Buildings or Goods, either in this Town or in any part of the State, on proper application, description of the Property, &c.

The ÆTNA COMPANY has been in operation more than 25 years. Its capital is $250,000. The Hon. THOMAS K. BRACE was its first President, and he still holds that office, and several of its first Directors are still active and efficient members of the Board. It has at all times sustained the highest character for the prudence of its management, and for the liberality with which it has ever adjusted its losses.

E. J. HALE, Agent.

Fayetteville, Sept. 8, 1845.

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,

ANSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April Term, 1846.

Jesse B. George and wife, and others, ex. Griffin Gatewood, Philip Gatewood, and Thomas Gatewood.

Petion for Partition of Slaves.

ORDERED by the Court, that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying the Defendants, Griffin Gatewood, Philip Gatewood, and Thomas Gatewood, to be and appear before the Worshipful Court, to be held at the Court House in Wadesborough, on the second Monday of July next, then and there to plead, answer, or demur to the Petition in this case, otherwise the allegations therein contained will be taken pro confesso; and the Petition heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, Norflect D. Boggan, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the 2d Monday of April, A. D. 1846.

Pr. adv. $2 62. 12-6w

NOTE LOST.

LOST OR MISLAID, on or about the 10th inst. a Note on Barbee & Buffalow, payable on demand, for $109 and some cents, dated on or about the 4th of July 1844. All persons are forewarned from trading for this note, and the makers from paying it to any person except myself.

L. S. TOWER.

May 25. 12-3wpd

Fayetteville and Warsaw STAGE LINE.

THE Subscriber having taken the management of the above line, flatters himself that by putting on a new Hack, better stock, and "travelling up" all who may give it a trial will be better pleased than heretofore.

Under the present arrangement, leave Fayetteville on Sunday, Tuesday, and Thursday, at 4 o'clock, P. M.; and arrive at Warsaw in time to take the train for North or South.

Leave Warsaw Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, after the arrival of the train from both ways.

Passengers enter at Biggs's Hotel.

JACKSON JOHNSON, Agent.

Fayetteville, May 2, 1846. 9tf

We know Dr. Quigley personally, and there is no man in the country whose opinion is entitled to more respect. His views on all subjects honest and sincere, and his high character as a Physician can be attested by the first medical men in the city.

Pha'a Delphia Sun.

Shiegel's Town, Va., Oct. 10, 1843.

Dear Sir,—You inquire of me whether I have used your Hair Tonic, and with what effect.

Several years ago my hair began to fall rapidly from the scalp, and I had the prospect of premature baldness. At length a friend recommended your Hair Tonic. I used three or four bottles, according to the printed directions, and at the end of six months, my hair was then set, and since its tendency to turn grey was arrested.

I have never before given a certificate, recommending patent medicines, which indiscriminately used, as they often are, do much injury; but in a case like the present, where I know the article to be beneficial, and that it can do no harm, I have no scruples in stating facts within my own knowledge. Yours, &c.,

JOHN QUIGLEY, M. D.

Dr. D. Jayne, Philadelphia.

For sale by
S. J. HINSDALE.

May 25. 12-3w

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,

ANSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April Term, 1846.

Hiram Pratt ex. Alexander D. McRae.

Original Attachment levied on Land.

ORDERED by the Court, that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying the Defendant, Alexander D. McRae, to be and appear before the Worshipful Court, to be held at the Court House in Wadesborough, on the second Monday of July next, then and there to replevy or plead to issue, otherwise the same will be heard ex parte, and the Property levied on will be sold to satisfy the Plaintiff's demand.

Witness, Norflect D. Boggan, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the 2d Monday of April, A. D. 1846.

N. D. BOGGAN, Clerk.

Pr. adv. $2 50. 12-6w

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,

ANSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April Term, 1846.

Philip D. McRae and others, ex. Christopher McRae and others, Devisees of Daniel McRae, dec'd.

Petition for Partition of Land.

ORDERED by the Court, that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying the Defendants, Christopher McRae and his wife Abigail, Christopher McRae, son of Barbara, John McRae, and Catharine McRae, to be and appear before the Worshipful Court, to be held at the Court House in Wadesborough, on the second Monday of July next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the Petition in the case, otherwise the allegations therein contained will be taken pro confesso, and the Petition heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, Norflect D. Boggan, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the 2d Monday of April, A. D. 1846.

N. D. BOGGAN, Clerk.

Pr. adv. $2 62. 12-6w

Worms, Worms!

COMSTOCK'S VERMIFUGE for the certain destruction of Worms. This much celebrated article is now for sale in this place by S. J. Hinsdale. The numerous lives that have been saved by this article, is a sufficient guarantee that every mother should keep it in her house. The public have been grossly deceived of late, by certain other preparations got up in imitation of this. They must recollect, a great deception that they have now within their reach the only genuine preparation, which is certain to destroy any quantity of worms a child may have. It is useless to accompany this with any certificate, the article is well known without.

☞ Sold Wholesale by Comstock & Co., 21 Cortland street, New York; and Retail by S. J. HINSDALE, Fayetteville; and by Atkins & Co., Clinton; Ross & Sullivan, Kenansville; D. G. Patterson, Little Rockfish; McDowell & Co., Elizabeth town; and by one person in every village in the United States and Canadas.

April 9, 1846. 7-eow6m

East India Hair Dye.

COLORS the hair and not the skin. This is the only genuine preparation, that will color the hair without injuring the skin. It will, used according to direction, color the harshest red or gray hair the most beautiful brown or black, according to the length of time which it is applied. Be careful and not purchase other articles of the same name, unless you wish to throw away your money. Full directions accompanying each bottle.

☞ Sold Wholesale by Comstock & Co., 21 Cortland street, New York; and Retail by S. J. HINSDALE, Fayetteville; and by Atkins & Co., Clinton; Ross & Sullivan, Kenansville; D. G. Patterson, Little Rockfish; McDowell & Co., Elizabeth town; and by one person in every village in the United States and Canadas.

April 9, 1846. 7-eow6m

A LARGE SUPPLY of this unrivalled cure for Worms, received at E. J. Hale's Bookstore, for sale very low by the dozen to Country Merchants.

Jan'y 26, 1846. 95tf

IN SENATE—JUNE 1.

Speech of Mr. Benton,

On the OREGON QUESTION, in reply to Mr. CASS.

Mr. BENTON spoke about an hour in reply to Mr. Cass. He asked him if he had been engaged in the sport of the fox-chase?

Mr. CASS made a negative sign with his head.

Mr. BENTON. Nor I either; but I have learnt one of the rules of the sport, which is, never to attempt to ride on both sides of the sapling. The Senator from Michigan seems to have been ignorant of this rule, at least politically; for he is on both sides of Greenhow—washing his hands of him in the beginning of his speech, holding fast to him in the end. Mr. B. said he should spend no time on the Utrecht treaty, but he would say there were two sets of commissaries to be appointed under the tenth article of that treaty—one to determine boundaries between the French Canadian and the British Hudson Bay territories, the other to determine them between French Canada and the British Atlantic colonies in the south. The former was to be done in a year; the latter without limitation of time. Commissaries acted under the first; they failed to agree under the last; and these two sets of commissaries are confounded by Mr. Greenhow and his followers. Charlevoix speaks of these latter commissaries as being appointed in 1719—six years after the treaty of Utrecht—and discharged in 1722, without having come to any agreement. These two are confounded, and what Charlevoix says of the latter is applied to the former. Such an error as this is so gross as to show that there is entire confusion in the ideas of those who speak upon the subject. Mr. B. complained that the Senator from Michigan had slipped over all the strong proofs which he had adduced upon the line of Utrecht, such as the King's map, Jeffries's Geography, the exclusion of the British for fifteen years from Louisiana, by virtue of that line, and the refusal of the British Ministers to take any notice of their complaints.

But Mr. B. would not quit the great point before the Senate, to go into an argument about the line of Utrecht. The point before the Senate was a declaration of title, on the part of the United States, to Frazer's river and its valley, known as New Caledonia, and, as such, occupied by the British without question since 1806. Mr. B. said this was the great question; for it was a question of peace or war, and a war upon a mistake—a blunder—geographical and political. The blunder was, that the United States had a line with Russia, dividing the country with her from the sea to the Rocky Mountains, and that all the country on this side was ours. This was the political blunder. The geographical blunder was in relation to Frazer's river and its valley, called by the British New Caledonia, and which was assumed to be a part of our Oregon.—There was no such line, and no such extension of our Oregon. The Russian line was in the sea, confined to the islands.—Frazer's river and its valley, covered with British establishments since the year 1806, covered the country from 55° to 49°. These were the facts. But the fifty-four-forties, upon a mistake as to the Russian line, and upon a mistake as to Frazer river, set out to take that entire river and valley from the British; and, therefore, to involve us in war, and that ignorantly and unjustifiably, with Great Britain. Their double error had been shown; the readings of the treaties with Russia and Great Britain detected this double error. The gentlemen who had led the country into error, who had prepared them for a war upon a mistake, instead of retracting it, had this day taken their course to persevere in it! And what was war upon mistake before, now became war upon design, and without a pretext. Mr. B. said, without a pretext; for the Senator from Michigan, in a speech of an hour and a half this day, with an instinctive dread of the fatal point, never once mentioned Frazer's river; never once mentioned New Caledonia; never once ventured to assert that the United States had one particle of claim to that British possession. Yet he would still adhere to 54° 40', which includes it; and thus, by inference, go to war for what he could not even venture to name.

Mr. B. said it was a case to try the frailty of poor human nature. The great organ, and five hundred small ones following its notes, and many ten thousand tongues, had proclaimed the 54 40 line, and our right up to it; and, thus acting upon the patriotic feelings of the people, had prepared them for a war with Great Britain for that line, when there was no such thing; and for Frazer's river, on this side of it, without knowing it was there. The people had been led into error; inflamed to the war-point upon a mistake; and now, when the mistake was shown, the tug of another war came upon poor human nature. To admit the error and ask pardon of God and man, was the part of justice and candor; but this was humiliating to vanity, and self-love, and the pride of consistency. To persevere in this error, after it was detected, was the part of human frailty; and the Senator from Michigan, on the part of his party, has obeyed the law of frailty: he has persevered in error: he converts into design what was in the beginning a mistake! We are now to have war, as far as the Senator and his party can make it, upon design, and without pretext; for he could not name Frazer's river, which is the sole object, and would be the instant cause of war.

And how does the Senator conduct his new design? By endeavoring to make me a fifty-four-forty man; by reading mutilated scraps, cut out from my old speeches, torn from their context, and made, by mutilation and false application, to apply to 54° 40' on the continent, when I applied it to the islands; making it apply to New Caledonia, when I spoke it of the valley of the Columbia. I had occasion to cut some of the fifty-four-forties for the "*simples*" when I spoke some days ago, and must now do it again—but first explain the operation, as it is only understood in the West. It comes from horse surgery—cutting a horse's eyes for the hooks. The horse is subject to a disease of the eye, something like cataract, which blinds him; and, when emollient remedies fail, the knife is applied, diseased part cut away, and then the animal sees clear. So of the simples. The allusion is metaphorically to the cutting for the hooks, and is to make a simpleton see clear, by opening his eyes to what he did not see before. All these caterers for the Senator; all these searchers among my old speeches, may look out when they are worth it, for the operation of being cut for the simples. Of course, the operation cannot be performed on a Senator.

A line has been cut from one of my speeches in which 54° 40' is mentioned, without continental prefixed. The Senator from Michigan gravely parades that line to-day to make me an advocate for 54° 40' to the mountains. In fifty places in the same speech the existence of such a line was denied and ridiculed. Yet the Senator, to deceive people unacquainted with the subject, to keep up a delusion, instead of admitting his own error, endeavors to make me an accomplice in his error! Well, if he wants my authority, he shall have it, and that is, that there is no such line, and never was; that the honest feelings of the people have been misled, their patriotism excited about a nonentity, and a war provoked for what has no existence. I tell him this, if he wants to quote my authority. Let him confess his error, and recant, if he wants my opinions. I give them to him freely, and when they may be of service to him. If an individual is leading two neighbors to a quarrel, and a fight, upon a mistake, he is bound to acknowledge the mistake as soon as he finds it out, and go and stop the discord which he has created. This is the course among mere individuals. How much stronger when the quarrel is to be between nations, and war the consequence? The Senator and his party—the big organ, and those which have followed its notes—have been leading the country to a war with Great Britain upon a mistake, upon a blunder, upon an ignorance of treaties and geography. The mistake has been exposed by reading the treaties and producing the geography. Instead of admitting the error, the Senator from Michigan, for himself and friends, perseveres in it; and thus what was mistake in the beginning becomes design—a design to have a war with Great Britain, without daring to name the pretext; for Frazer's river, or New Caledonia, are words not to be got out of their mouths. They will go to war for them, but not name them, much less state a title to them. In the name of all that is reasonable, why not state their claim to Frazer's river? I have stated the British title, and am not ashamed nor afraid to do it, no more than I should be to state their title to Canada, and it is as clear in one case as the other. The British discovered that river in 1793, settled it in 1806, covered it over with establishments from head to mouth, from 55° to 49°, and had it so covered when we treated with Spain in 1819. Spain never claimed it, never sold it to us, never saw nor heard of the river; and all the statesmen who made the Spanish treaty immediately yielded Frazer's river to Great Britain, from head to mouth, from 49° to 55°. Irrefragable documents prove this, and I have heretofore shown them to the Senate. This is the British title, admitted by Mr. Monroe and his Cabinet in 1823 stated from their acts a few days ago. Now, let the Senator state the American claim to the same. Let him only state it. He does not attempt it. He eschews the fatal sound of Frazer's river, and of the forty British posts upon it, but still wants the people to believe it is theirs, and to go to war for it. I say war! for any attempt on our part to take the British establishments on Frazer's river would be followed by war as quickly and as justly as an attempt to take their towns in Canada. This is dreadful. We are the American Senate, acting in the eyes of the present age and of posterity, and upon a great responsibility. By our acts war may be made, and we are bound by every sacred and every human obligation to make no mistake in bringing about so great a calamity. War is a calamity in itself—a war upon a mistake is a double calamity; but a war upon design, after the mistake is detected, is a calamity for which there is no name. It rises to the magnitude of the greatest crime. I read the treaties which showed the mistake. I thought it very probable the fifty-four forties had never read the Russian treaties, and did not know what they said. I produced the geographies to instruct them in Frazer's river, for I thought they were ignorant of it. I did all clearly, intelligibly, indisputably. I waited for the result. In fact I waited long, and until delay was dangerous, before I could venture to set them right. I knew the frailty of poor human nature, and that, instead of thanks, resentment would more probably be my reward. Well, it has come—a personal attack on myself—reading mutilated scraps, furnished by caterers, to show me inconsistent, and then not able to do it. Not able to help out their miserable deception even by any words culled from my innumerable speeches, and mutilated for the purpose, and then misapplied. What was said of islands applied to continents; what was said of the Columbia river applied to New Caledonia; what was said of the Oregon river applied to Frazer's river. Miserable perversion every where, to turn me against myself, and make me a party to the deception of the people.

The Senator picked a hole, or thought he picked a hole, in a word of mine, in one of my speeches, and a very short word—the word "*all.*" I said all the statesmen of twenty and forty years ago left Frazer's river to Great Briain, and offered to divide by 49°. He denies the "*all,*" and instances that Mr. Monroe's administration in 1823 offered 51°. That is beautiful! I read you, in sundry places, that they offered 51° as a first proposition, and upon a principle known to be erroneous and to be rejected, to be followed immediately by the offer of 49°; which was done, and, in fact, as good as agreed to by Mr. George Canning, the Prime Minister. Yes; they offered 51°, and upon objection to it offered 49°; but by leaving out the 49° the Senator from Michigan undertakes to pick a hole in my "*all.*" If he had done it, it would have been nothing; but he has not done it, and I now repeat and reaffirm my assertion, and invite him to put all the caterers to work to find an error in it if they can. I affirm that every American statesman of twenty and forty years ago—Mr. Jefferson and Mr. Madison in 1807, Mr. Monroe and his Cabinet in 1823, offered to divide by 49°, leaving Frazer's river wholly to the British, and that because it belonged to them.

This is the Senate of the United States—a place for grave and responsible deliberation. Not a place for errors, or the toleration of errors, but for the correction of errors. The people have been misled—grossly and widely misled—ignorantly at first, as we were bound to believe; designedly now, as we painfully see. The fifty-four-forty line never existed. The treaty proves it; yet its existence is still affirmed, to mislead the uninformed, and to save the misleaders from the mortification of exposure.

I have performed a painful duty. I waited long before I would undertake it. To make head against a mass of error—to set a nation right that had been led astray—was a herculean task; but I have ventured upon it and do not regret it. The people may be led astray, but they do not love error. They love truth and justice; and if there is no 54 40, as there is not, they do not want to fight for it. If Frazer's river belongs to the British, as it does, they do not want to take it away from her. The people are just, and ready to act on Jackson's great maxim: Ask NOTHING BUT WHAT IS RIGHT—SUBMIT TO NOTHING THAT IS WRONG.

The people have nothing but their country to take care of; and they want nothing but right and justice. Politicians have themselves to take care of, and country and people are subordinate considerations. Was ever the like seen of that which we have witnessed? A people led to the verge of war about a line that did not exist—without misleaders ever reading the treaty which was supposed to establish it! A river of a thousand miles in length, covered with settlers for forty years upon it, without knowing such a river was there! And when the treaty and the river was produced, and the mistakes shown, instead of confession and repentance, resentment and attack upon him who exposes the error, and saves the country from senseless, ignorant, unjustifiable war.—The misleaders may act thus; not so the people. They will rejoice at their deliverance from delusion; they will shudder to think they have been led to the verge of war upon the mistake of a treaty, and a blunder in geography. And I am ready to abide their judgment upon my correction of this mistake, and their perseverance in them after they were exposed. This day has been the most humiliating of my Senatorial life. I have felt for the American Senate when I have seen a member clinging to error, and endeavoring to keep the people in error, even at the risk of war, by endeavoring to do away the plain words of a treaty; by garbling and mutilating scraps of speeches to depreciate another Senator—when the great question was one of the peace and honor of the country, in the presence of which every selfish feeling should have stood abashed and rebuked.

I tell the people there is no such line as 54° 40' from the sea to the mountains. I tell them that, so far as such a line was ever proposed by the American Government, it was proposed as a northern line for the British, and not as a northern line for ourselves. I tell them that 49° was offered by Mr. Jefferson, by Mr. Monroe, and by all the early statesmen, without exception, who negotiated the treaties which gave us Louisiana and the Spanish claims to Northwest America. I tell them that the British claim to Frazer's river is precisely the same with our own to the Columbia. And I say to them that, whoever says the contrary of this, will be henceforth a willful deceiver. I make great allowance for ignorance—for the mistakes of ignorance—but ignorance ought to be docile, and surrender on conviction. I make a broad distinction between the willful and the ignorant deceiver, and a broader one still between the deceivers and the deceived. The former are generally few, the latter many—the former are more or less culpable, the latter always innocent. Of the myriads, nay millions who have propagated the error of 54° 40', all but few were the innocent repeaters of what came to them in a way that they could not doubt it. All these will rejoice to be relieved from their error. Instead of getting angry with me, they will thank me for the trouble I take to set them right. They want nothing but truth and justice, and I thank God that I have the courage to give it to them, regardless of all earthly consequences. I am right. I speak to save my country from the calamities of a war upon mistakes and blunders. I rely upon the equity and intelligence of the people, and give defiance to ignorance, malice, and misrepresentation.

When the vote is taken on the instruction which I have submitted, let the Senator from Michigan move to strike out 49°, and insert 54° 40'. We shall then see the sense of the Senate, and the country will see who perseveres in error, and converts into DESIGN what was at first the mischief of MISTAKE.

In advance of the Mail.—Yesterday a man came to the door of the House of Representatives, and inquired for the *member from Oregon.*

Bull.—An Irish schoolmaster once advertised that he would keep a sabbath school twice a week—viz: Tuesdays and Thursday.

COMMUNICATIONS.

PUBLIC MEETING.

In accordance with previous notice, (it being the week of Cumberland County Court,) a meeting of the citizens of the county, without distinction of party, was held on Thursday the 4th of June, at the Town Hall in Fayetteville. Dr. Thomas N. Cameron was called to the Chair, and Dr. J. A. McRae and J. W. Evans appointed Secretaries.

The Chairman explained the object of the meeting. On motion, a committee of three was appointed to present suitable resolutions for the adoption of the meeting, consisting of Warren Winslow, Thos. L. Hybart, and J. W. Evans, Esqs. While the committee were drafting the resolutions, J. J. Jackson, Esq. of Chatham, James Banks and W. S. Mullins, Esqs., being successively called upon, responded in strains of fervid and patriotic eloquence.

The Committee reported the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, in time of war, it becomes the duty of all good citizens to stand by their country, and to vindicate with all their energies, the rights and honor of the Republic. And whereas the United States and Mexico are now involved in hostilities. Therefore,

Resolved, That we heartily approve of the prompt action of Congress in providing such ample means for carrying on the war with energy and success.

Resolved, That we confidently believe that our honor can only be happily and constitutional means with such power to bring said war to a speedy and honorable termination.

Resolved, That Gen. Taylor and the officers and men under his command, are entitled to our gratitude and admiration for the gallantry, valor and skill, exhibited in their late engagements, in which, with a greatly inferior force, they met and conquered the enemy.

Resolved further, That we doubt not North Carolina will promptly respond to the call upon her for troops by the general government, and this meeting pledges itself to co-operate in any measures that may be taken to furnish the necessary supplies and comforts for those individuals among us whose patriotism shall lead them to volunteer in defence of the flag its and in vindication of the honor of our common country.

The following resolution was offered by Capt. J. R. Gee, and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we highly applaud the course of the Fayetteville Rifle Corps in volunteering their services in the present emergency.

THOS. N. CAMERON, *Chairman.*

Jas A. McRae, } *Secretaries.*
Jos. W. Evans, }

FOURTH OF JULY.

Agreeable to previous notice, a number of the citizens of Fayetteville assembled at the Town Hall on Saturday afternoon, at 4 o'clock, for the purpose of making the usual preparations for celebrating the Anniversary of American Independence.

On motion of Capt. J. R. Gee, Warren Winslow, Esq. Magistate of Police, was called to the Chair, and John H. Cook and Wm. H. Bayne appointed Secretaries.

On motion of Mr. Duncan McLaurin, the Chair appointed a Committee of thirteen, to make the necessary arrangements, to which the Chairman was added.

The Chair announced the following Committees, which was afterwards subdivided as follows:

Military Committee—Maj. John H. Cook, Capt. Baynes, Capt. A. McLean, Lt. Hall, W. Dunlop.

Committee for procuring a suitable place—Capt. J. R. Gee, Jas. Kyle, Daniel Johnson, Warren Pemberton.

Committee to procure Orator and Reader—Jos. W. Evans, Dr. J. A. McRae, Duncan McLaurin, Lt. John Shaw.

On motion of Maj. Cook, it was

Resolved, That the Town Authorities make the necessary appropriation for defraying the expenses of the celebration.

On motion of Mr. Pemberton, the meeting adjourned.

WARREN WINSLOW, *Chairman.*

J. H. Cook, } *Secretaries.*
Wm. H. Bayne, }

FOR THE OBSERVER.

FLORIDA.—No. 3.

Mr. Editor: I will now take you in a car, which will convey you swifter than steam through the Indiance of South Carolina, and all of the State of Georgia, to the Florida line. Kendall's Express—aye, even Morse's Telegraph, shall be beaten, so hold your breath for a moment—our speed requires it; and as I no doubt have the hearty consent of your readers, I will toss overboard my nonsense, and this lightened, in a "moment we'll seem to be there."

> "How fleet is the glance of the mind
> Compared with the speed of its flight,
> Even the tempest itself lags behind
> And the wind is outdone by quick thought."

We will alight from our magic car at camp Pinkney on the St. Mary's, and cross over into the "Land of Flowers," where we must travel slower, as we wish to examine the country as we pass along.

Between the river St. Mary, and the town of Jacksonville, you will find a barren, uninteresting region, very thinly settled, pretty much the same kind of country as the low parts of South Carolina and Georgia, only that it is generally covered with saw Palmetto. The pines were larger, with more heart, than those we had passed for several days.

Suffer me to "fly off like a tangent" here, and ask you why is it, that some of the inhabits of South Carolina and Georgia make so much fun of the "Old North State." As soon as they ascertain that you are from North Carolina, they locate you on "*Tar River*," and begin to sing

> "Up Cape Fear and down Tar River,
> Tar enough to serve to one poor nigger."

Do they think the river actually runs tar? And that the whole length and breadth of the State is watered, (or rather tarred) by it? When at school in Alabama, I fought the Alabama boys about this same song. And though my hair has now grown grey, I felt my dander begin to rise every time *Tar River* was mentioned. It was just so with my companions. Say to these sirs, that if *Frog oil* could be made a staple they might indeed rejoice over their resources.

We arrived at Jacksonville on the 7th of March. This is a thriving, pretty little place, containing about a dozen stores and some very pretty private dwellings. It is situated on the bank of St. John's, which is here about a mile wide. Jacksonville is becoming a place of considerable resort for invalids affected with pulmonary and bronchial complaints. The places as well as Picolata and Palatka, (Indian names which signify *one road*, places where the red men drove their cattle across; and though called "*Roads*," they had to swim them about a mile;) is connected with Savannah, Geo. by steamboat navigation of the finest kind.

How shall I describe the St. John's? It is the most magnificent river I ever beheld. The Alabama and Tennessee, Savannah and Pee Dee, are rivulets compared to it. It varies from one to *five* miles in width for 150 miles, forming several beautiful lakes as you advance towards its source. Unlike our other rivers as far as I am acquainted, it rises in a low country and runs out of a higher one, the bluffs rising as you near its mouth. Twelve feet of water on the bar, (where the river, if I mistake not, is one mile wide.) Vessels drawing eight feet water, enter Lake George and Dun's Lake, 150 miles from its mouth. Lake Munroe is the highest point of navigation for vessels drawing over 3 feet water. Its shores at Jacksonville, Picolata and Palatka, and far above, are washed by the tides of the Atlantic, while steamboats and water-fowl, alligator and bass, career *in* and *on* its dark waters. The land on the St. John's is generally *poor*. The air we found exhilerating; it was as balmy and delightful as our Indian summer; and I feel assured, from the character of the pine lands of the surrounding country, that many situations could be found healthier than Anson county. Crossing the St. John's, we took the "King's Road" to St. Augustine, passing over miserable poor lands covered with saw Palmetto and pine, "*flatter than the flattest*," with scarcely a single settlement on the road, except one dwelling not far from the river, and the hut of a miserable Minorcan 14 miles from St. Augustine. This cottage was thatched with the everlasting palmetto. The palmetto is a beautiful evergreen, from 2 to 3 feet high. Its oblong leaves are fastened to a three cornered stalk, and have the appearance of a large fan, stretched to its utmost degree of tension. On two sides of the stalk there are rows of teeth, resembling those of a saw,—hence the name. It also has some leaves near the bottom of the stalk, whose edges present the same jagged appearance. Its roots, which are from 4 to 6 inches through, and as many feet long, are but partially imbedded, and gave us many an uncomfortable jolt. Cattle are not fond of it, and only eat it when very hungry. The blue palmetto, which resembles this, is confined to the richer lands; so is the palmetto or cabbage tree. Nothing I saw in Florida was as beautiful as this tree. The tallest were about 35 feet high, without a limb or a leaf from the root to the top,—the body gradually enlarging to the top where there was a tremendous bunch of beautiful fires. In order to give you an idea how we passed the night of the 8th of March, where we were encamped on the lone barrens, among the prickly pears, &c., I subjoin an extract of a letter written to ——. "The Muscheto's swarm all over us, the sting to our blood, and they get it too far with us our *jupping* and *slapping* we find it impossible to defend every part. Even now whilst I write, they are singing, *sacreing* in my ears, and are feasting on ——, and luxuriating on ——, who are both asleep.

"5 minutes past 3 o'clock A. M., March 8th, 1846.—Since writing a portion of the other side, I laid down and have taken a nap; but oh what a nap of horrors! My head covered with a blanket, and I never could sleep with my head uncovered. I sleep, if sleep it could be called. "*Sleep! O tid nature's sweet restorer*," with a vengeance! *sleep!* amidst the incessant din of myriads of moschetos and gallinippers, thirsting like blood-hounds for their prey, which no effort or contrivance of mine could baffle. No high health or quiet conscience, even *open or clean feet*, can save us here. Fie!—was as horrible as the plagues (and a thousand times worse) let the hardest sinner pass one night in our company, and I think it would work his reformation. Even now, while attempting to write to you my hands are covered, and I feel like one infected with general leprosy, anointed with spirits of turpentine. Gracious! gracious! I would not live at our encampment—and it is near a pork-smoked Minorcan, with his seven thick-skinned children—for the mines of Peru for every foot of land in Florida, and all its honors. I had rather fight Indians, for then I would have a *tangible foe*, against whom I might guard, or meet face to face; but here I am—vanquished,—beaten,—outdone by the hifts of my enemies; and I feel something like one in the hands of savages, who are putting him to death by slow torture."

This, Mr. Hale, is a sample of our sufferings at that miserable spot. It is the ravings of one who, if not "*crazed it*," was well *petrified*. Well, we got through that night as we have with other difficulties in Carolina, though I confess this was the *bloodiest* I ever experienced.

The moschetos pursued us up to the walls of the city of St. Augustine, where they left us. We were not annoyed with them there, and could sleep without a bar. St. Augustine is built in the Spanish style; most of the buildings are stone. Its streets are so narrow that it is with difficulty carriages can pass each other. The settlement of this place commenced in 1565. It was burned by the Indians in 1614, and by the British in 1665. It is now one of the most ancient dilapidated places you can conceive of,—many of the buildings going to decay, some deserted, and *one are one* going up. It has but little trade. Steamboat or packet scarcely ever touch this port. Previous to the expulsion of the Seminoles it drove a good business with them. During the war, it was sustained by the expenditure of large sums by the general government. Here the troops were mostly paid, and one of the landoffices is here. Its population consists principally of Minorcans, having been induced to settle at or near there, as is understood by Gen. Turnbull, to cultivate the grape. This enterprise did not succeed, or they did not attempt it, as I saw no vines worth speaking of. They are Roman Catholics, but are friendly, I believe, to Protestants. Indeed, they are the most friendly and hospitable people I ever saw. Talk of old Virginia hospitality, or of the courteous respect paid to strangers on the "chivalric" soil of South Carolina,—but give me the unadulterated, cordial *Florida welcome*, not to be beaten in "my own, my native land."

The beautiful Orange Groves, which used to adorn this place, were all destroyed last year by small insects, which likewise destroyed many of the trees in Cuba.—These have not injured any of the trees up the St. John's, that I heard of. They were also killed to the roots by the cold winter of 1835, and it takes them some seven years to become sufficiently large to bear fruit.

The fruit of these groves was the principal revenue of the kind-hearted Minorcans, from the sale of which they purchased their necessaries. Now that they are cut off from this, many of the poorer class are experiencing considerable distress. This is a great place for fish, oysters, shrimp, *and children*. We saw more beauty, fine looking children here, than I ever saw any where else. Every house appeared to be full, and *filling*. We saw them on the Sabbath, with their clean smiling faces, and in their "Sunday dresses." It was delightfully cheering to look at them. Epidemics among children are very rare, and when they do visit them are very light and easily managed. This is the case every where in Florida.

The climate is fine; the severity of old Sol being tempered by the sea breezes. From the year 1825 to 1830, the mercury never rose higher in Florida than 96°, and a slight frost indicated the greatest degree of cold. Since this date, I have seen no table.

In my next I will say something about ticks, fleas, jiggers, frogs, alligators, game, snakes, and fish, and begin to talk about *Land*, and Merchandise.

J. L. T.

THE WEBSTER COMMITTEE.

The Washington Correspondent of the New York Express, who we doubt not is well informed as to the facts, writes as follows:

WASHINGTON, May 31, 1846.

Ex-President Tyler will remain in town until Tuesday next. He has been examined by both of the Ingersoll Committees. His testimony was of great importance in illustrating the matters in question. It went to implicate the Clerk, Stubbs, for the grossest violations of duty in divulging the secrets of the bureau, by allowing Ingersoll to have access to the records, contrary to and the obligations of his oath and office. But the evidence of Mr. Tyler was highly gratifying to the friends of Mr. Webster. The recollections of the Ex-President were full and clear as to most of the details of the expenditures. These expenditures were made by his express orders, and he assumed the responsibility of them throughout.

It seems that Mr. Ingersoll, thinking to raise his standing in the eyes of the democracy by some great effort to bear upon Mr. Webster, applied to one of the oldest and most respectable clerks of the Department, under a pica that he wanted some information about accounts. As these were matters not within the knowledge of the clerk, he referred him to the notorious Mr. Trist, another clerk, and formerly consul at Havana. The latter introduced Mr. Ingersoll to Mr. Stubbs, who immediately, on the application, furnished these confidential papers to Mr. Ingersoll, together with such other information as he thought would render him of consequence to the party, and help Mr. Ingersoll. Thus furnished, Mr. Ingersoll proceeded to make his charges against Mr. Webster. It so happens that there was nothing in the papers themselves but what was highly honorable to the administration of Mr. Tyler, and nothing at all to incriminate Mr. Webster, even if the expenditures had been injudicious.

One of the charges which your readers will recollect as having been made by Ingersoll was, that Mr. Webster had drawn out of the secret service money five thousand dollars, which, after the lapse of some time, he returned. When a loco foco member of the committee put the question to Mr. Tyler, what Mr. Webster did with the money while it was in his possession? the ex-President replied, "He had no money in his possession. I directed it to be drawn out at a time when it was supposed that the exigencies of the country might and did require its use, rather than to leave it in the hands of a subordinate, at a period when great secrecy was required." The clerk, it would seem, now, was not worthy of having the trust reposed in him. It is generally supposed that this money was drawn from the secret service fund, to pay the Commissioners of the Maine boundary line, in anticipation of an appropriation, which was afterwards made by Congress. It was not deemed compatible with the dignity of the United States, to tell the British nation that the negotiation must stop, because the salaries of our Commissioners could not be paid. The money, it was thought, had better be advanced from this fund, and be afterward returned. This, however, is perhaps not known certainly to be true. Mr. Tyler very properly refused to give the names of parties to whom he had directed the money to be paid. The examination showed that he understood the matter in all its details.

NORTH CAROLINA MANUFACTURES.—The Nat. Int., in its notices of the Fair, has the following:—

"There is a beautiful specimen of yard-wide cotton sheeting, made by the Rockfish Manufacturing Company, at Fayetteville, North Carolina, and marked at 7½ cents per yard. This article deserves particular notice, not only on account of its *good quality and cheapness*, but also because it is the manufacture of a cotton growing State, and a proof that the South is awakening to her true interest, and laying aside the prejudices which have hitherto prevented her from enjoying the benefits arising from the application of skill and labor to manufacturing purposes. This article, together with those which we have previously enumerated from Virginia and Georgia, give evidence that the South will soon enter into generous competition with the North, in the manufacture of such goods as are adapted to her circumstances."

National Fair.—Concluding Notice.—This gratifying and important National Exhibition is over, so far as the mere exhibition extends. But its effects upon the forty thousand (probably fifty thousand) persons who have visited it are yet to be developed. These effects cannot but be permanent; we have no right to suppose that they will not be also eminently salutary, and productive of lasting good to the cause of Domestic industry and ingenuity —the all-important interest of HOME MANUFACTURES.—*National Intelligencer.*

Wm. W. Seaton, Esq., has been re-elected Mayor of Washington City.

The Progressives.—The Senate of Michigan—almost unanimously Locofoco—had adopted, by a huge majority, a joint resolution, proposing an amendment to the State Constitution, extending the elective franchise to negroes, women and aliens!! The other branch of the Legislature, with more wisdom, dis greed to the monstrous proposition. These "straws" show the tendency of the times.

Flogging a Husband.—A woman was sent to prison in Philadelphia for the *fourth* time, for flogging her husband. It is refreshing to find among so many brutes who flog their wives, there is a solitary instance of a wife flogging her husband. Why should the monopoly be all on one side?

THE MEXICAN WAR.

MATAMORAS TAKEN!

Not a Gun Fired!

From the Wilmington Commercial Extra.

We are indebted to the *Galveston News* of the 22nd May for the following:

The steamship Telegraph has just arrived from Point Isabel.

Reports—That on the afternoon of the 17th inst. a detachment of 300 regulars and 350 volunteers proceeded to Barita and took possession of it, and established a military depot. In the night of the 19th, an express arrived from Gen. Taylor, stating that he had crossed the Rio Grande and taken the city of Matamoras without opposition, the Mexicans have fled the city.

The Mexicans from last accounts, were deserting their ranks in battalions.

Two American Regiments, with the exception of about 350, having marched a few days previous, were stationed at the Brassos Point, awaiting the orders of Gen. Taylor, and it was thought they would leave on the 28th for Matamoras, via the old Barita road. Col. McIntosh, Capt. Page, and all the others that were wounded in the action of the 8th and 9th, are at Point Isabel, and were recovering.

Capt. U. says that a report reached Victoria last Friday, that one hundred Germans, escorting one hundred wagons from New Braunfels to the new settlement on the San Saba, seventy miles above, were suddenly attacked by a large body of Camanches, supposed to number several thousand, whereupon the emigrants abandoned their wagons, to seek security, leaving their property in the hands of the savages. There appears to be some uncertainty as to numbers, etc., but the main facts are substantially correct.

Capt. U. also informs us that a report came overland to Port Lavacca last Sunday, to the effect that a large body of Indians, consisting of the warriors of several tribes, comprising the Comanche nation, were hovering about in the vicinity of the American entrenchments opposite Matamoras, with a view doubtless to join the victorious party, and share the plunder of the defeated.

Capt. Auld thinks the whole number of our killed and wounded must amount to more than 500. Besides the wounded taken to St. Josephs, there are now about 40 at Point Isabel, two badly wounded to be removed. All but 3, it is thought, will recover. There are 3 Mexican prisoners having but one leg between them all. After being shot in the arm, Col. McIntosh received a bayonet wound in the mouth, which passed through one side of his head. There are no hopes of his recovery.

The condition of the brave Capt. Page is melancholy indeed. The whole of his lower jaw, with a part of his tongue and palate, is shot away by a grape shot. He however survives, though incapable of speech. He communicates his thoughts by writing on a slate, and receives the necessary nutriment for the support of life with much difficulty. He does not desire to live, but converses with cheerfulness and exultation upon the success of our arms.

Col. Stanton found a Mexican a few days since in a thicket. As soon as he was discovered he threw away his arms saying that he had been fighting a month with nothing but bread and water for provision, that he now wished to surrender to the Americans, as he would fight no longer under the Mexican government, and that two-thirds of the whole Mexican force wished to do the same.

NEW ORLEANS, May 30.
EIGHT DAYS LATER FROM RIO GRANDE.

The steamship Galveston arrived last evening from Brasos Santiago, which place she left on the 27th inst. She brings a confirmation of the news brought by the Telegraph. Gen. Taylor has obtained peaceable possession of Matamoras. The Mexican army left a large amount of ammunition in the city, which is of course a valuable acquisition to our army.

The Mexicans destroyed an immense quantity of their ammunition by filling up the wells and throwing other portions into the river.

General Taylor gave most positive orders to his men not to take the slightest article without giving a fair equivalent.

The citizens were told by Gen. Taylor to continue their business operations, but prohibited from selling liquor to any of the army.

Commodore Conner with most of his squadron had left for Ponsacola to refit and reinforce before making an attack upon Vera Cruz. He intends taking with him three or four line of battle ships.

On her passage to the seat of war, the Galveston was the scene of a terrible murder, a man named Robert Mitchell, of the McKelvey Guards, having stabbed one of his comrades named William Malloy. The deceased was buried at sea, Capt. Waddell reading the funeral service. The murderer was immediately put in irons and placed in close custody immediately upon their arrival at Point Isabel.

General Taylor, immediately after having taken possession of Matamoras, despatched two companies of horse to follow the Mexican army. They accordingly followed them about fifty miles, but never approached nearer than six hours travel.

The amount of money found in the Mexican army chest after the battle of the 9th, was, it is said, $16,000 in gold.

The Mexican army had retreated to Camargo, about 200 miles from Matamoras, it is supposed for reinforcements. A party of Col. Twiggs's Regiment of Dragoons, under the command of Capts. May, Arnold and Carr, arrived at Point Isabel on the evening of the 25th inst., for the purpose of recruiting their horses.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE PICAYUNE.

FORT POLK, POINT ISABEL, May 26.

Gentlemen:—There is nothing occuring here now of stirring interest, the fighting having ceased for some weeks to come at least, and I am inclined to think that there will be no more of it on the Rio Grande. Our army must seek the enemy in their own country if they desire to meet them in any considerable bodies. Ampudia's defeat on the 8th and 9th has ruined the Mexican army now in the North. They have lost everything, mules, packsaddles, ammunition, arms, and men enough to strike terror to their hearts. Fort Polk, as this point is now called, is a complete museum at the present moment, with its Mexican booty—Mexican prisoners, mules, lances, saddles, curiously wrought, leather pack-saddles, huge saddle-bags, muskets, drums, ordnance, copper cannon-balls, grape-shot, letters and all kinds of documents picked up on the ground where Ampudia was encamped. Ampudia's plate, which was valuable, was promptly returned to him. Most of the wounded have been sent to Corpus Christi, but there are still enough here to represent most painfully the sad results of war. Capt. Page, whose under jaw was completely shot away, is in a fair way of recovering! Capt. Hove is walking about with the stump of his right arm dangling by his side, and appears to be in excellent humor. Col. McIntosh, who was badly wounded, was stretched out yesterday in a Mexican wagon trying to read. He was stabbed in the throat, or rather *down* the throat, in the neck, and in other parts of his body, and was repeatedly knocked down in the fight. Lieut. Maclay, who was wounded in the action of the 9th, is here, with an awfully sore shin, across which a Mexican grape-shot passed, shaving a *leetle* closer than was safe, as it carried with it a slice of bone and sinew. Instances of individual heroism occurred at those two engagements, which would have immortalized a Spartan.

FROM THE NEW ORLEANS BULLETIN.

On the 17th instant, a large portion of Gen. Taylor's army moved up the river for the purpose of crossing. Gen. T. remained at the fortification with about 300 men. As the army were seen by the Mexicans on the opposite side to leave the encampment and approach the ford, Arista sent a flag of truce to Gen. Taylor requesting an armistice of six weeks, giving as a reason for his request, that he desired to communicate with his government. Gen. T. answered, that he would give him till 8 o'clock the next morning to evacuate the city of Matamoras, and would permit him to take the public property under his charge. The flag then returned. On the next day, the 18th, the army crossed on flats of their own construction, and the bodies of wagons caulked. The passage was made about four miles above Fort Brown. On arriving at the city, it was discovered that Arista with his forces had departed, leaving only the mounted batteries. All the mortars and such of the military apparatus as could not be removed, in their haste to escape, were thrown in the wells. A party from our army went out to reconnoitre immediately after the entrance of Matamoras, and overtook a portion of the retreating Mexicans, twenty of whom were made prisoners. It is understood that Arista's Head Quarters are at San Fernando, about ninety miles distant from Matamoras.

FROM MEXICO.

The bark Theatis arrived at New Orleans on the 30th, having left Vera Cruz on the 20th.

The U. S. Steamship Mississippi arrived off Vera Cruz on the 18th, with news of the battles of the 8th and 9th, but very wisely the news was only communicated to a few Americans in the city. The port was immediately blockaded by the Mississippi and Falmouth. All Americans had been ordered by Mexico to leave Vera Cruz by the 24th. There were only two American vessels in port, and it was supposed they would be seized.

The government was said to be making every exertion to carry on the war with vigor, and had replenished the treasury by the most arbitrary measures.

The Castle of San Juan de Ulloa was in a perfect state of defence, and the officers in command were confident of being able to repel an attack.

The Mexicans were in high glee at the capture of Capt. Thornton, and anticipated the most magnificent triumphs over the American forces. The following is an extract from a despatch from the commander prior to the arrival of Ampudia:—

"Upon the arrival of Gen. Ampudia, we shall then have, after leaving sufficient force in Matamoras, 3000 infantry, 10 guns, and 1300 cavalry with which to cross the river. Our triumph is *certain*, and there is no danger of the enemy's being reinforced in time to save them from destruction. The force of the enemy was 5000 men, but at present he has at the utmost 1000 men and among them 250 artillery with 22 pieces of flying artillery, the balance infantry without spirit, without union among themselves, and without any wish to fight. The officers are good, but even among them there are many who merely came because their Government ordered it. If no disturbances break out in the interior they will capitulate in less than twenty days or be entirely destroyed.

CHARLESTON, June 1.

Later from Havana.—The schr. *F. A. Brown*, Captain Westbrook, arrived here on Saturday last, in 4½ days from Havana.

Capt. Westbrook informs us that the two Mexican steamers, *Montezuma* and *Guadaloupe*, had escaped from Vera Cruz and arrived at Havana under English colors on the 24th, in 6 days. One of the commanders reported that there had not been any news received at Vera Cruz of the battle of Matamoras, when he sailed. It was reported at Havana that a demand had been made on the Mexican Government, by the builders of these steamers or by English merchants who advanced the money, for payment, in default of which their delivery was required, and that they were consequently surrendered to their custody. This course was adopted with the view, no doubt, of saving them from capture by our squadron.

Santa Anna was still at Havana, and seemed to be very indifferent as to what now happens in Mexico, though he highly disapproved of the conduct of his government towards the United States.

Correspondence of the Charleston Courier.

NEW ORLEANS, May 26.

A meeting was called last night at the new Commercial Exchange, to give some public expression of the general sentiment in regard to the late brilliant victories of Gen. T. It was a "perfect jam." The resolutions were received with tremendous enthusiasm. I regret though that the harmony of the occasion was marred by an unusual incident. A Col. Hays, who has been raising volunteers for the war, rose just as the meeting was about to adjourn, and said that he held in his hand a document which would prove General Scott a coward. He was not allowed to proceed further, but was interrupted by a unanimous burst of disapprobation from every quarter. One or two persons rose and pronounced the imputation a base calumny, and denounced the maker of it as a liar. In the midst of the uproar, Hays made his escape. The general opinion here is very strong against General Scott's superseding Gaines, or taking the command from Gen. Taylor, but this attempt to tarnish the reputation of that distinguished officer Gen. Scott, was received as it should have been, with general indignation.

The U. S. Marshall seized the Mexican schr. *Quanita* yesterday as a prize of war, she being Mexican property.

In the past two days, 900 men have left the city for Point Isabel, including 5 companies of Col. Balie Peyton's regiment, the "National Guards," and 5 companies from the upper parishes. Col. Peyton and his staff also left last night for the scene of action. A finer looking or more gallant set of men never faced a cannon's mouth. The enthusiasm displayed all through the country, and particularly the South and South-west, seems unbounded. Every day brings accounts of companies formed in every quarter, who are ready to march at a moment's warning.

Gen. Gaines.—If what is said in the New Orleans papers be true, this gray-haired veteran, has been treated with very little decency by the Secretary of War. We quote from the New Orleans papers.

The Commercial Times says:

"In the course of his duty, as he conceived, Gen. Gaines called on the Governors of several of the Western States for certain contingents of men to reinforce the Army of Occupation. On the 11th inst., the General addressed the Secretary of War, informing him of his action in the premises, to which he received a reply dated the 18th, approving all he had done, with the single exception of raising a corps of mounted Gun-men. Within the last week or so, Secretary Marcy encloses to Gen. Gaines, a copy of a communication, dated the 13th; also, letters the former had sent to the Governors of Kentucky and Tennessee, directing them, in plain terms, to pay no attention to any calls or suggestions from the Commander-in-chief o' the South western District; and it will hardly be believed, that no explanation or remark accompanied the enclosure, but there it was in all its nudity and rudeness."

The Bulletin says:—"It is an act of official discourtesy altogether unpardonable, coming from such a man as Marcy, to a veteran defender of the country, and who was never accused, by his bitterest enemies, of any thing worse than too much zeal in the public service. If the commander of the Western Division has been guilty of an act deserving this skulking kind of a reprimand, he is entitled to a general court martial, and ought himself to demand it, if the Department refuses to bring his conduct to that test."

The Nashville "Union," the Administration organ in Tennessee, says:

"We understand, from a reliable source, *that it is the intention of the Government to send a force to California sufficient to take possession of that country and to hold on to it.* It is supposed that the mounted men from Arkansas, Missouth, and probably Tennessee, will be directed to California. We sincerely hope that this information may be true, and, from the source through which it is derived, we are satisfied that it is reliable. We regard California now as ours, and with that result all will be satisfied."

The Savannah Republican gives a good hit to the Locofoco editor of the Columbus (Geo.) Times, who, like his brethren elsewhere, indulges in gross abuse of Whig editors, because, while sustaining their country in the war against Mexico, they will not approve of all that Mr. Polk has done in the premises. This Locofoco editor, it seems, sticks to his editorial chair, while James S. Calhoun, the Whig editor in the same town, has raised a volunteer corps, and is ready to march to the frontier!

DEBATE AT HILLSBOROUGH.

The last "Standard" speaks of the alarm felt by the Whig leaders about Hillsboro', produced by the "powerful arguments," and "strong array of *charges*" against Gov. Graham by his competitor. This awful effect was produced on Tuesday of last week. On Thursday, we opine, sundry of those "powerful arguments" were dissolved into thin air—and as to that "strong array of charges," if Mr. Shepard and his friends are satisfied with the "fine effect," we are happy to say, that for once, there is no disagreement among us.

Some of the Democrats were perfectly nauseated at the unscrupulous manner of attack by their candidate on Tuesday, in the absence of the Governor—especially when contrasted with his subdued tone on Thursday, when in his presence. Tuesday was Mr. Shepard's parade drill, and he had it all to himself—on Thursday the enemy was there—then came the tug of real war.

But, after Mr. Shepard's great Speech on Tuesday, the *valorimeter* Whig despatched an express for the Governor, to Raleigh! Surely that express had the powers of locomotion, and the gift of speed, which we thought belonged exclusively to the "Standard" and its Communications. We know that a Communication, purporting to be from Caswell, was written one day, and printed in the "Standard" the next. This express was even more expeditious. It must have started on Tuesday evening late, from Hillsboro'—and the Governor started early on Wednesday morning from Raleigh. The story is, therefore, almost impossible, *from internal evidence*; but, in truth and in fact, is an impudent, barefaced fabrication of the "Standard." Mr. Shepard carried his wares to the wrong market, when he offered to the people of Orange this strong array of charges against one whom *they* knew so well. We know of some distinguished Democrats who listened to parts of that Speech with loathing, and who will by no means vote for the man who made it. A very strong Democrat from the country said, that Mr. Shepard might attack Gov. Graham's politics as much as he pleased, but when he came to question his *motives*, he had the wrong sow by the ear; for, said he, "there is not a purer man living, than William A. Graham—and every body here knows it!" This may be what the "Standard" calls, a "fine effect"—so do we.

Raleigh Register.

"*Not worth one red cent.*"—We learn, on inquiry, that the gross receipts from the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road up to the first of May, including the amount due from the Post Master General, (being four months) are about $19,000—about half of which was used in the current expenses. There is a nett profit for these four months, of $9,000. The interest on $363,000 for the same time, is $7,260. The actual profit from the Road is, therefore, more than $2,000, in that time, after paying 6 per cent. on the purchase money. Is not the Road worth "*one red cent!*" Has the State sunk $363,000?" Has the Governor "betrayed the interests of his constituents!" What other investment of the State produces a clear income of *eight per cent?—Raleigh Register.*

Mr. Webster, in the discussion in the Senate on Monday stated his belief that the *Oregon controversy would be settled and a permanent boundary established before the adjournment of Congress.* So explicit an opinion from Mr. Webster, would not be expressed without some semi-official assurance, positive and reliable, of the fact.

The Washington Union gives Mr. Benton a gentle rap over the knuckles—very gentle, however. The Harrisburg Reporter, rather bolder, reads the Missouri Senator out of the Democratic church, declaring that he is, to all intents and purposes, a Whig! Col. Benton will have to "define his position" soon!

Return of the Delegates.—The [illegible] tion of gentlemen from this [illegible] here last Saturday to attend the *Rock Meeting* at Sumpterville, S. C. on [illegible] last, returned yesterday morning [illegible] steamer *Wilmington*. They speak [illegible] highest terms of their reception [illegible] they had one of the most enthusiastic [illegible] numerously attended meetings [illegible] that section of country.—*Wil. Com.*

Hon. R. M. Saunders, Minister [illegible] United States to Spain, (succeeding [illegible] Washington Irving,) sailed from [illegible] for Liverpool in the steam-packet [illegible] on the 1st instant.

The Washington papers announce the death of Com. James Renshaw, [illegible] S. Navy, aged 62 years.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.

Brandy, peach,	1 00	Iron,	[illegible]
Ditto, apple,	45 a 50	Molasses,	[illegible]
Bacon,	7½	Corn,	[illegible]
Coffee,	8 a 10	Nails,	[illegible]
Cotton,	6½ a 7½	Salt,	[illegible]
Corn,	80 a 90	Sugar, brown,	[illegible]
Candles, E. F.,	13 a 15	Do. loaf,	[illegible]
Flour,	4 a 4¼	Wheat,	[illegible]
Feathers,	26 a 28	Whiskey,	[illegible]
Pork,	5 a 5½	Bacon,	[illegible]
Peas,	60 a 70	Bagging,	[illegible]

REMARKS.—No improvement in sales Cotton at 6½ to 7½. Bacon [illegible] 5½ to 6c. Bacon [illegible]

WILMINGTON MARKET.

Virgin Turpentine has been [illegible] Yellow dip $1 75. Spirits 25. Tar $1 10. Small. Lumber and Timber continue [illegible] 10 to 10 50. Wood 6. Negroes [illegible] shingles of staves. Corn 55 to 60.

Fayetteville Flour 4 75 to 5 25. Bacon, [illegible] coni, hog round, 7½ to 7½.

CHERAW MARKET.—Middling [illegible] Bagging 18 to 20. Bale Rope [illegible] con 9 to 10. Beeswax 22 to 24. Coffee [illegible] to 10. Corn 55 to 60. Flour [illegible] Feathers 25 to 30. Iron 5 to 6. Lard [illegible] 5½ to 50. Nails, cut, 6 to 6½. Sugar [illegible] to 10½. Leaf 15 to 17. Salt, sack, [illegible]

At Columbia Cotton 5½ to 6½.

At Charleston, Cotton 6 to 8.

At New York, 12, 00 bales sold [illegible] the steamer arrived, at firm prices. [illegible] Flour has fallen to 4 12½ to 4 31.

Total receipts of cotton 1,209,[illegible] 2,333,041 last year.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

June 3.—Steamer Cotton from with [illegible] E. W. Wilkings, Gardner & Nicholson, G. W. Bourdo, and E. J. Hooper [illegible] McKay, Lindsay & Bell, H. [illegible] & A. G. Burton & Co., Scott & M'Aden, [illegible] Daniel, of the interior.

June 6.—Steamer Henrietta, with [illegible] go, for Hall & Johnson, John M'Rae, C. H. & Son, D. Johnson, W. T. K. [illegible] & W. Ingliss, H. Branson, J. H. & J. M'Rae, [illegible] Tate, C. P. Mallett, Pierce & Co., J. K. [illegible] son & Co., G. McNeill, Jos. Foster, H. A. [illegible] T. S. Lutterloh, H. & E. J. Lutterloh, H. [illegible] Co. H. Leslie, A. M. Lauchlin, John M'Rae, [illegible] Wilkings, and W. W. Boggs, [illegible] W. P. Waugh, A. H. Lawrence, Gavin & H. [illegible] Jos. Lasis, E. Chatten, Haines & Rogers, A. [illegible] W. Honeycutt, M. Q. Waddell, and S. [illegible] the interior.

DEPARTURES.

June 6.—Steamer Georgetown, with [illegible] and Rosin, for Beaver Creek Co. Rowland, P. Murfett and T. S. Lutterloh. A quantity of Domestics, Flour, Tobacco, &c.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

May 30.—Brig Sarah Bentley from St. Thomas. Sloop Gleaner from Shallotte. June 1.—Schrs. Sarah Ann from Shallotte, Zenobia from Milton, R. W. Brown from New York. 2.—Schr. Abeba from Charleston. 3.—Schrs. Lucy, Shallotte, L. F. Smith from N. York. 4.—Schr. Wilmington from Baltimore, H. Wescott, Philadelphia. 5.—Schrs. Olive from New York, Sarah Jane from Philadelphia.

"Health, the Poor Man's Riches, the Rich Man's Bliss."

DR. SPENCER'S VEGETABLE PILLS

AND VEGETABLE TONIC AND RESTORATIVE BITTERS.

THE thousands among us who use Spencer's Vegetable Pills and Bitters, need not to know high is the position which these invaluable preparations sustain with the public, nor of its great superiority over every other proprietary medicine as a family medicine: but for the benefit of those who have not used them, or who may be sceptical of their virtues, the proprietor will select one of the many certificates which have been obtained by those who have used them, and witnessed their salutary and beneficial effects upon others.

EXTRAORDINARY PROOFS OF THE EFFICACY OF SPENCER'S PILLS & RESTORATIVE BITTERS.

Letter from Dr. Warding, of S. C. dated CHARLESTON, S. C. May 3, 1845.

DR. SPENCER—Dear Sir—Having come to this Place from the interior of this State to obtain a supply of Medicines to use in my practice, and not finding your Tonic and Restorative Bitters here, I have thought best to write you for a supply.

I am now in want of 200 boxes of your Pills and 300 bottles of the Bitters, and wish you to send them immediately, to the care of the Rail Road Agent at Columbia, and I can get them from him. I shall be out of my present supply before they can possibly arrive

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

TUESDAY AFTERNOON, JUNE 9, 1846.

FOR GOVERNOR,
WILLIAM A. GRAHAM.

We are authorised to state, that Gov. Graham will address his Fellow Citizens, at

Fayetteville, on Tuesday June 9th.
Lumberton, on Thursday June 11th.
Laurel Hill on Friday June 12th.
Carthage on Saturday June 13th.
Pittsborough on Monday June 15th.

He hopes to be able to visit the extreme counties in the Mountain Circuit, though he cannot be long absent from the Seat of Government at any one time until the requisition for troops by the President of the U. States shall have been complied with.

It will be seen above that Gov. Graham is to speak here this day, and he will do so just as this paper goes to press. He arrived last night. The necessity of getting our papers off for the mails prevents any notice of the Speech this week.

THE WAR.—The accounts from the Seat of War, received since our last, prove the correctness of the conjecture, that the Mexicans have no stomach for further fight. They have retreated, or dispersed, and if another battle is to be fought, our army will have to penetrate their country to find the enemy. To our mind, this is the very time to demand from Mexico the redress of our grievances and the termination of the war. It cannot be our policy to prosecute an aggressive war, or indeed a war of any kind if we can get an honorable peace. Nor can it be desirable to conquer Mexico and annex it to our Union. Before, therefore, any more blood and treasure are expended, we would be glad to see if Mexico be not satisfied with her present drubbing, and ready to accede to our demands. These will doubtless be somewhat extravagant, such, probably as the cession of California and Santa Fe, in satisfaction of the debt she owes and cannot pay to our citizens, and of the expenses of the war, the fashionable mode now-a-days being to require the defeated nation to foot the bill of expenses for her thrashing. Mexico may as well submit to her fate at once; for the longer the war lasts the more expenses will she have to pay, until finally these two provinces might be deemed insufficient to satisfy our demands.

But this pacific policy is not popular at Washington. The Union says, "Gen. Taylor had, according to the last accounts, about 8,000 troops under his eagles. Hundreds and thousands of volunteers were pouring into his camp. He will soon be in advance into the enemy's country; and we shall not be surprised to hear of his reaching Monterey, about 130 miles from Matamoras, about the commencement of the table land, in a healthy region, at no distant day."

It is said that preparations are making to attack Vera Cruz, which is defended by the almost impregnable Castle of St. Juan de Ulloa. There will be hard fighting at this point.

The whole Southern and Western country is alive with volunteers. Besides the thousands who have already gone from New Orleans, there were 2,500 men in barracks there on the 31st, waiting vessels to carry them off. They were still flocking in from all parts. Even from Georgia a full regiment was to go forward. They were to rendezvous at Columbus on yesterday.

Two Members of Congress, Messrs. Yell of Arkansas, Lowe, and Baker of Illinois, Whigs) have left their seats to join the volunteers from their respective States. Henry Clay, Jr. son of the Ashland Statesman, is Lieutenant Colonel of the Kentucky Regiment; and Edward Webster, (youngest son of Daniel Webster,) is raising a company in Boston for the campaign.

In our own State volunteers are coming forward. One hundred and ten men volunteered from the Hawfields Regiment in Orange on the 31st ult. There are two other Regiments in Orange.

The Greensborough Guards have resolved to offer their services as soon as their ranks can be filled to the requisite number.

The Rowan company of volunteers is complete, and the Watchman thinks it is the first *full* company which has tendered its services to Gov. Graham. The officers and Sergeants are:—

Richard W. Long, Captain; James I. Cowan, First Lieutenant; Robt. W. Long, 2d do.; S. W. James, 1st Sergeant; Robt. Harris, 2d do.; Edward Rowlett, 3d do.; J. J. Bell, 4th do.

At a Regimental Muster in Catawba County, 40 volunteers came forward.

WILMINGTON VOLUNTEERS.—We learn from the Chronicle, that the Company now being formed in Wilmington, numbering about 50, held a meeting on the 1st instant, and elected officers. Dr. James F. McRee, Jr. was elected Captain, Wm. B. Flanner, 1st Lieutenant; Benjamin Price, 2d do.; Tho. Wilson, 1st Sergeant; N. F. Bordeaux, 2d do.; Junius B. Whitaker, 3d do.; Duncan Burke, 4th do.; James Kelly, 1st Corporal; Egbert Ashe, 2d do.; James M. Baker, 3d do.; Wm. W. Price, 4th do.

GEN. GAINES.—It will be seen by the Senate proceedings, that Gen. Gaines has been ordered to Washington for transcending his authority. The Union, in a column of semi-official editorial, is out upon the old General with great violence, for "a wild course of independent action, alike unauthorized by instructions or by law;" and adds, that, "in view of the difficulties of restraining his irregular action by orders at so great a distance, the embarrassments his course has already produced, and, if continued in his present position, will be likely to produce, it has been constrained, from high considerations of duty, and a sacred regard to the public interest, to remove him from the command of the western division, and to order him to repair forthwith to Washington. Considering his extraordinary course, and the mischief it has already produced, his best friends will, we trust, be convinced that no milder course could have been pursued towards him."

P. S. Whilst Gen. Gaines is in such bad odor at Washington, we see that the House of Representatives of Louisiana has unanimously passed resolutions complimenting his undaunted courage, lofty heroism, wisdom, foresight, patriotism, activity, firmness, &c. &c.

CANDIDATES.

Chatham County.—The Whigs have a strong Ticket in Chatham. For the Senate, Wm. Albright, Esq. For the Commons, John H. Haughton, Daniel Hackney, and James Lassiter.

Rowan.—The Whig Ticket in Rowan consists of Dr. P. Henderson and Isaac Ribelin for the Commons. Dr. Samuel Kerr for Senator from Rowan and Davie. The Watchman says that this ticket will walk over the track.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—"The communication of "Cumberland," from Raleigh, is declined, for the reason that we are too much straitened for room to give up near a column to an anonymous puff of a school in Raleigh, where there are four newspapers published.

The Report of an Examining Committee of another school in Raleigh, stands upon a different footing, and we should have published it, but we really have not been able to find room for it.

ARRIVAL OF THE HIBERNIA.—10 DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.—The Hibernia, at Boston brings Liverpool papers to the 19th ult.

The Oregon question excited more attention in England, the final action of Congress on the notice having been received. The press was generally rather high-toned on the subject; but Lord John Russell and Sir Robert Peel had spoken very encouragingly of a speedy and pacific adjustment. Lord John Russell said,—

"Looking at one of the greatest nations of the globe, I am happy to find there are symptoms of returning feelings of amity and good will. When I read the speeches of Webster, Calhoun, and others, I forget all the idle menace wafted from the other side of the Atlantic. I trust her Majesty's government will be able to fix finally the limits which divide the dominions of her majesty from those of the United States; and I trust the convention or treaty which shall settle that boundary will be but the prelude of a more intimate connection between us and that vast commonwealth of a free people; that we shall carry on together our manufactures and our agriculture, vying with each other, if you will, to make our productions more and more perfect, striving, in the neutral markets of the world, for pre-eminence; striving also in our respective branches of production, that we may clothe them and they feed us, but hoping that there never shall be occasion to cross the bayonets of Britain and America on any bloody field whatever." (Loud cheers.)

Sir Robert Peel spoke as follows:

"The noble lord (J. Russell) says he hopes that the discussions which have threatened the maintenance of amicable relations with the United States, will be brought to a fortunate close. Sir, I think I can appeal to the course which we have pursued, against some obloquy, some misconstruction, some insinuations, that we were abandoning the honor of this country—I think I can appeal to the past experience of this Government, that it has been our earnest desire, by every effort consistently with the national honor, to maintain friendly relations with every country on the face of the globe. This principle, so long as we are intrusted with the management of public affairs, will continue to influence us in respect to the settlement of our unfortunate differences with the United States." (Cheers.)

The London Times says it is probable that Mr. Packenham will be at once empowered to bring the controversy to a prompt and final issue.

It was reported that the war steamer Terrible was about to be despatched to Oregon, with 26 troops, 3000 excavators, and guns and stores.

Cotton continued to improve, slightly; also Indian corn and naval stores. Flour had declined.

INSTRUCTIONS TO MR. PACKENHAM.—The papers are full of rumors of despatches received by Mr. Packenham by the Hibernia, with authority to make a final offer of compromise of the Oregon question. The Journal of Commerce, particularly, asserts this positively and repeatedly. Still, even if it be so, it is doubted whether Mr. P. has told any one of the fact. It is all supposition.

IMPORTANT MOVEMENT IN THE WEST.—An expedition of 300 dragoons, under Col. Kearney, to be followed by 1000 Missouri volunteers, has been ordered by the President, to proceed instantly from St. Louis to Santa Fe, to protect our traders in the first place, and, if the Mexicans in Santa Fe resist, to take forcible possession of the country "as a conquest."

MR. BENTON AND MR. CASS.—The reader will find a remarkable speech by Mr Benton on our first page. He handles Mr. Cass and his party with exceeding severity. His manner is said to have been even more rude than his language. It is remarkable that neither Mr. Cass nor his friends had a word to say in reply.

QUITE A SCENE.—We were not present on the occasion so graphically described by a Correspondent below; but we learn on all hands that it was a most amusing affair. All the persons named as having flourished on the stage on the eventful occasion, are full-blooded Locofocos, between whom we at least intend to preserve the most perfect impartiality.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

BEWARE OF THE BULLS.

According to custom, the County Court of Cumberland adjourned on Thursday afternoon last, to allow such persons as desired office to announce themselves to the people as aspirants, and a goodly number of the sovereigns convened to hear the petitioners. We purpose to give a brief sketch of the proceedings, with as much brevity as possible, remembering "nothing to extenuate, nor aught set down in malice."

Dr. Thos. N. Cameron informed his fellow-citizens that he was a candidate for the post of Senator from Cumberland in the next Legislature. He had been a Senator before, and he believed that his acts in that capacity had pleased the people; if they elected him again, he would try to please them again. It was to be an important session of the Legislature; there were numerous subjects of importance—especially the Penitentiary and Internal Improvements. He was entirely opposed to the Penitentiary. He was a friend to Internal Improvement, but he should vote against the application of a single cent of State funds to any scheme of improvement for any purpose. He would try to meet his fellow-citizens at the precincts, if the duties of his profession would permit.

It seems that a peculiar dignity or perhaps some other safe-guard more effective with the hereabouts Democracy hedges either the Senate, or the Doctor about, for when he seated himself, no competitor appeared, and he is likely to be the Senator from mere necessity without any choice. Really, this don't seem to us to suit the belligerent genius of Democracy, and we suggest as a mere matter of amusement, if not of fair play, that the party provide the gentleman with some man of straw at least, that he may keep his hand in the constant practice of demolition, and be able to faithfully represent them, if there is anything to be destroyed next Winter.

Now came the Gentlemen Commoners—that want to be. Mr. Thomas J. Mims (Thomas Jefferson Mims, we suppose, of course,) was a candidate to represent the County of Cumberland in the House of Commons for the next Legislature. He had been often asked when he was going to make a speech, and he was glad that the day had come at last. The next Legislature was going to be an important time; if he was elected, he should serve them as faithfully as he knew how.

Mr. Shaw was a candidate for the same place in obedience to the call of a respectable portion of his party, (that is to say, the so-called Convention.) He was opposed to the Penitentiary, and stated his reasons briefly. If elected, he should perform his duties with faithfulness.

Mr. Pegram was a candidate for the same place. He was an humble farmer and had not sought or expected office, but his services had been called for by a respectable portion of the county, and if elected, he should perform his duties faithfully. He was also opposed to a Penitentiary.

Benjamin F. Atkins, Esq. was also a candidate for the same place. *He* didn't come there in obedience to the commands of any caucus, got up by a clique, to put up one man and put down another. *He* was a free man, and he dared to ask his fellow-citizens for any office in their gift, without having the fear of a caucus before his eyes. However, to tell the whole truth, he was not out exactly on his own hook after all. He had been solicited by very many, yea hundreds of his fellow-citizens, to serve them, and he was hardly at liberty to refuse. It was an important session of the Legislature. (Every candidate informed the people of this fact, we believe.) He was opposed to the Penitentiary. There was to be a great struggle between this place and Wilmington about Rail Roads, and this county needed men able to protect her interests. He explained his vote against the appropriation for a Survey, and made out a fair case. He was warmly in favor of the Road from Raleigh to Fayetteville. He made a long speech, but finally came back to the caucus. He was very severe against this party machinery. *At best, when used to carry out principles, it barely could be tolerated.* 'Twas a free country, and who gave a clique a right to crush him? Besides, the caucus was not fairly conducted. Some of the delegates didn't obey the known wishes of their constituents, as he had reason to believe from evidence which he would submit to the people at the respective muster grounds. He had probably said things two years ago that perhaps he had better not have said. We all did this under political excitement. Mr. Shaw and Mr. Pegram and all the other candidates, were his friends and honorable men: he had not a word to say against them, but he appealed from a caucus to the people against an unjust decision. If they decided against him, he would console himself with the reflection, that "Sparta had worthier sons than he."

Mr. James R. Gee desired Mr. Atkins to inform him what Districts had been misrepresented by delegates to the Convention. He had said this was so; that he had evidence. He demanded the specifications and the evidence. Mr. Atkins was most contemptuously silent, and Mr. Gee repeated his demand. Mr. A. finally appealed to his fellow-citizens to know if he was to be attacked in this way, by every body that chose to ask questions? But lo! his troubles were but commencing, for another Richmond entered the field, and Mr. Archibald McDiarmid wanted to know if Mr. Atkins alluded to him, when he made his charge of caucus? Mr. Atkins very politely signified his entire willingness that Mr. McDiarmid should wear the cap, if it fitted him.

Mr. McDiarmid wanted the proof. He denied the charge of a caucus. He had submitted the resolution in which the Convention had originated, and it was all conducted openly and fairly. Besides, Mr. A., by his friend Col. Murchison, had consented that his name should go before the Convention, and wasn't he a pretty man to come here and call it a caucus? He would not be driven to the wall; if charges were made, he should answer them. He was willing to speak at every muster ground.

Mr. Atkins was perfectly indifferent whether Mr. McDiarmid spoke or let it alone.

Mr. McDiarmid informed Mr. Atkins that he never was his choice; that he would support no man who thrust himself forward where he wasn't wanted; and that he was opposed to him last election, even though he *was* the BIG BULL.

Mr. Atkins knew that Mr. McDiarmid was a LITTLE BULL last election and was so still, nor did he think that he ever would grow to be a BIG BULL.

And hereupon both gentlemen, the Big and Little Bulls, began to look like *mad* Bulls, and as those animals sometimes butt each other, nobody knows what might have happened, had not the bland voice of the Sheriff risen upon the air, like oil floating o'er troubled waters, or soft moonlight

"Brightening the storm it cannot calm."

He announced that he was a candidate for re-election. He was much obliged to his fellow-citizens for their former support, and hoped that they would vote for him again. Whereupon, the meeting adjourned, and the Big Bull and the Little Bull, and all the yearlings, retired to chew the cud of sweet thoughts and peaceful hopes in silence.

This warfare promises to throw Mr. Midshipman Jack Easy's Triangular Duel into the shade, and we have a suggestion or two to make to all the parties, in the most perfect impartiality. No treacherous purposes have we—no secret sympathies—no latent preference. If it were ours, like Olympian Jove, to convene Senates and rule men and things, we would call every Whig from the field and hold the scales even. The Big Bull might roar terribly and shake the very earth—the Little Bull might toss up the ground and cavort with unimaginable fury—and whatever lesser or greater or intermediate Bulls there are or shall yet arise, might mingle in the melee with none to interfere. But we repeat, we have a suggestion or two to make. And first, that is a capital idea of saving the Sheriff till all parties get warm. There is something so gentle and pacifying about our worthy friend of the Shrievalty, that we hope he will specially charge himself with keeping the peace, and not permit the animals to destroy each other—*at least not until we have had enough of the fun.* For all we care, the affair may be settled as was the contest of the Kilkenny Cats, if it is lawful to compare great things to small.

But secondly, can Taurus Magnus be reasonably expected to manage five opposing animals at once, even though they be littler Bulls than himself? We suggest, to meet this difficulty, that an union of some sort take place, and that the whole squad be divided into two equal divisions and placed in two opposite lines, and

"When Bull meets Bull, then comes the tug of war."

Or else that some sort of *quinquiangular* figure be devised—but that we know nothing about.

Finally, we warn all good people and peaceable citizens off the grounds laid out for this Bull-fight. And thus, ending as we began, we shout to all—BEWARE OF THE BULLS!

The Legislature of Louisiana has unanimously appropriated $500 for a Sword to be presented to Gen. Taylor.

The Post Office at White's Store, Anson county, N. C. was discontinued on the 1st July last on account of the resignation of the Postmaster. But has been lately re-established, and E. P. Harrell Esq. appointed Postmaster.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, on Monday the 1st, the bill to protect American citizens in Oregon being again taken up, Mr. Cass spoke two hours in reply to Mr. Benton's three days' speech. Mr. Benton rejoined in the very remarkable speech of which we have copied all the material parts on our first page.

Messrs. Westcott, Webster, Calhoun, and Atchison followed with a few remarks when the bill was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

On Tuesday, Mr. Lewis, from the Finance Committee, presented resolutions calling on the President for an estimate of the amount required within the next fiscal year, for the war; and whether the amount is likely to be realized without a resort to loans, treasury notes or direct taxes; and if not, what modifications of the tariff will be required to afford ample means.

Mr. Crittenden proposed to amend by adding "or what other measures he would recommend as most expedient."

The resolution led to a brief discussion as to the Tariff, Sub-Treasury, exchanges, &c. in the course of which it was stated that the Government has actually been obliged already to send very large amounts of specie inland to New Orleans—of course at a very heavy expense.

The resolution was laid over till to-morrow.

On Wednesday, Mr. Crittenden moved an amendment to the above resolution, asking the President to state whether, in the event of a deficiency of revenue, he would recommend loans, treasury notes, direct taxes, a modification of the tariff, or what other measure. This amendment was adopted, with the original resolutions.

On Thursday, Mr. Cass offered a resolution calling on the President to know whether any officer of the army has called out volunteers or militia without authority; if so, how many, at what expense, to what advantage, &c.

Mr. Cass remarked, that from papers now in his possession it appeared that a mounted force, consisting altogether of about twelve thousand men had been called into service without the authority of the Executive. The expense incurred already amounted to a million of dollars, and it would soon be half a million more. He alluded to the call made for volunteers by Gen. Gaines. At the same time that these calls were made without authority of the Government, Gen. Taylor was authorized by the President to call for all the troops that were necessary. His object was not to cast censure upon the conduct of Gen. Gaines, but to correct as soon as possible the very great mistake which he had committed. It was a matter which called for the immediate interposition of the Government. It was due to the Administration that he should mention that Gen Gaines had received orders to return immediately to Washington.

On motion the resolution was ordered to be over till to-morrow. Mr. Sevier rose to defend Gen. Gaines, but was called to order, as the resolution lies over.

The Senate then took up the Post Office appropriation bill. A motion by Mr. Speight to restore the franking privilege to Postmasters whose perquisites do not exceed $100, was debated and rejected. A motion to fix five cents as the uniform postage on a single letter was made and withdrawn. Mr. Lewis moved an appropriation of $50,000 for a telegraph between Atlanta in Georgia and Mobile in Alabama; but the question was not taken.

On Friday, Mr. Cass's resolution relative to Gen. Gaines's call for troops was taken up, and debated at great length, by Messrs. Cass, Webster, and Archer, in favor of the resolution, and in strong reprobation of the unauthorized course of Gen. Gaines; by Messrs. Sevier, Johnson of Lou., Westcott, Houston, Mangum, Bagby, Johnson of Maryland, in an earnest defence of Gen. Gaines; and by Messrs. Crittenden, Calhoun, and Clayton, in deprecation of a premature decision of the case.

Mr. Cass, whilst expressing the highest respect for Gen. Gaines's patriotic intentions, said that he had done what had never been attempted under this government—he had called for 12,000 men without any authority.

Mr. Webster declared the procedure a very extraordinary one—which even the President himself could not authorize—since it was an order, not for militia, but for an army. He said that since the men had been called out, they ought to be paid. And he would call attention to the finance affairs of the government. He had taken pains to inquire at the proper sources, and he found that the military expenses of the gov't were hardly less than half a million of dollars per day!

Mr. Sevier applauded the conduct of Gen. Gaines. When it was supposed that the army was in imminent danger, he had not waited for authority from Washington, 1500 or 1800 miles distant, but had acted at once. For this he deserved the lasting gratitude of the nation, far more than those generals who had remained at home. He moved to amend the resolution by calling for any correspondence between the Secretary of War and Gen. Scott, in relation to his taking command of the army.

Mr. Westcott stated that when the Florida war broke out, Gen. Gaines, without waiting for orders from Washington, had raised 1100 men, put himself at the head of them, marched 70 miles on foot through the swamps of Florida, and the gov't approved of the act, and paid the men. Had Gen. Taylor been defeated, and Gen. Gaines remained inactive, the latter would have been deservedly censured. He would not, even by implication, cast censure on the gallant old veteran, who was more beloved in the South and Southwest than any other officer of the army.

Mr. Sevier showed that the government had approved of three out of four of Gen. Gaines's orders; and if one was unauthorized, the whole were.

Mr. Johnson of Maryland showed that Mr. Cass himself was at the head of the War Department when Gen. Gaines called out the force for the Seminole war in 1836, and did not censure that act.

Messrs. Crittenden and Clayton warmly defended Gen. Scott from the imputations of Mr. Sevier; and the latter at once retracted any thing and every thing he had said against him.

Finally the resolution was adopted, with amendments calling for correspondence between Gen. Scott and the Department.

On Saturday, the bill to provide for the claims of American citizens for French spoliations prior to 1800, was passed, 27 to 21.

The Post Office bill was again taken up, and Mr. Lewis withdrew his motion to appropriate $50,000 for a telegraph.

In the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES on Monday, Mr. David S. Kauffman, a Representative from the State of Texas, appeared and took his seat.

The day was devoted to business relating to the Territories.

On Tuesday, the bill from the Senate to authorize the appointment of two Major Generals and four Brigadier Generals, and to make further arrangements for prosecuting the Mexican war, was debated.

Mr. Davis of Kentucky spoke at length of the attempts made by Mr. Polk, and the party, and its organ, to throw off the responsibility for Gen. Taylor's perilous position, and put the blame of it upon the General himself,—until after his victories, when they were quite willing to laud him and claim a full share of his honors. He showed that Gen. Taylor had been repeatedly promised 4,000 men, and yet that he had but a little more than 2,000. This able speech brought up Messrs. Henley, Haralson, and Brinkerhoff in defence of the Administration.

On Wednesday, the debate was continued. In the course of it, Mr. McConnell of Alabama asserted, that most of the officers appointed in the new regiment of dragoons were Whigs. He also said that they, (the Locofocos,) "did not mean that Gen. Scott should remain a Major General." Mr. Carroll replied that he supposed that "that was indeed the intention in introducing this bill. It could, in fact, mean nothing else."

Mr. Holmes, of S. C. in the course of his speech, said that he did not profess to be the advocate of the Administration. [This is an important secession from the ranks.] He expressed a very decided opinion that this Mexican war is but the first gleam of a still broader and mightier conflagration. He believed that Great Britain would not quietly relinquish the market which Mexico afforded for her manufacturers, and the hundred millions of English money which was invested in Mexico, and the mortgage for eighty millions which her capitalists held. That England was quite as sensible as we of the value of California. France, too, he thought would interfere. He was for meeting all these circumstances like men, with union and confidence.

Mr. Smith of Indiana combatted these views.

Finally, the debate ceased, and the voting commenced. Among the amendments was one to appoint one new Major General instead of two, and two Brigadiers instead of four. Another, that when the war closes, the President shall reduce the Generals to the existing number, by discharging as many as are now to be appointed, exercising his discretion whether to discharge those now appointed or the old officers. [This is the Locofoco scheme to get rid of Gen. Scott.]

On Thursday, the bill to appoint additional Generals, and to make further provision for the war with Mexico, was passed, 119 to 53.

On Friday, Private Bills were considered.

On Saturday, Mr. A. Johnson offered a resolution to adjourn on the 20th July. But it being out of order, a motion to suspend the rules was lost, 86 to 77.—(two-thirds required.)

Private bills were taken up.

CONGRESSIONAL MILEAGE.—The law which has existed for so many years, giving to Members of Congress $8 for every 20 miles of travel to and from Washington, has become a great evil under the extension of our territory and the improved facilities and reduced expenses of travelling. The mileage of several members is over $2000 a year! It thus happens that during a short session of 90 days these members receive nearly three times as much mileage as their whole per diem pay, which amounts to $720. Whilst the pay and mileage of many members for such a session is less than $1000, the pay and mileage of others is nearly $3,000.

The amendment of Gen. Dockery, (published in our last, which found so much favor with the House, will, if it pass the Senate, put this matter right. Whilst the mileage of no member is increased, all the higher amounts are reduced, and no one will receive more than $750 a year. The saving to the Treasury will be about $60,000 a year.

GOV. GRAHAM'S VOTE.—We understand that the argument of "Somers," in our last, is understood by some to concede that Gov. Graham was opposed to vesting the election of Governor in the people. The author of course had no such thought, the facts being otherwise. It is so well known that Gov. Graham was in favor of giving that election to the people, and that the vote which the Locofocos have so industriously misrepresented, was only given to save the Convention bill from defeat, that "Somers" appears to have thought it needless, as we do now, to reiterate the facts. The readers of this paper who have seen the clear and correct statement of Gov. Graham himself, can need no repetition of the facts; and no candid man can assert what the Locofoco presses assert, that Gov. Graham was opposed to giving the election to the people.

THE TARIFF.—The writers for the Union are not consistent with each other on this subject. When the great Fair of American manufactures was opened at Washington a week or two ago, one of these blind anti-Tariffites asserted that the goods were marked at a lower price than they could possibly be made for. This being refuted by the very conclusive offer to contract for any required quantities at the marked prices, another writer, (or more probably the same one,) then attempts to show that the prices marked are about 50 per cent. *higher* than the same goods can be made for in England. This is a complete change of front, and the assertion is probably about as true in the one case as in the other. (See Union of May 19, and of May 28.)

Another writer under the Editorial head of the Union (probably Mr. Secretary Walker himself,) adopts Mr. Walker's most ridiculous assertion, which was admitted by Mr. Leak himself in his speech in this town to be an exaggeration, that ten thousand manufacturers in this country receive $54,000,000 per annum, of bounty, over and above the fair and regular profit on their business, through the Tariff. And a very stupid writer in the last No. of the Southern Quarterly Review also quotes this statement, with many other of Mr. Walker's crude notions, with approbation. We have heretofore shown, that if this were true, these ten thousand manufacturers would receive, *each*, on an investment of $13,500 an average of $5,400 a year of "enhanced profits," over and above the fair and regular profit. In other words, Mr. Walker contends that the Tariff bestows upon every manufacturer, a gratuity of more than 40 per cent. over and above his regular profit.—One would think that any man of common sense or common information would be ashamed to make so ridiculously untrue an assertion. But nothing appears to be too absurd for the party.

A SIGN.—An Anti-Tariff Caucus was held by the Locofoco members of Congress, at which not a single one from New York, Pennsylvania or New Jersey was present. The Union says, however, that 13 or 14 certainly, and probably 16 or 17, of the N. Y. Locos will go for the reduction. The bill is to be taken up on Monday next.

The Union says, that as the New York Locos go, so will the Tariff go.

EPISCOPAL CONVENTION.—The Annual Convention of the Episcopal Church, at Raleigh, was attended by the Bishop and 23 out of 32 Ministers in the Diocese, and 31 Lay Delegates.

The following elections were made:

Standing Committee.—Rev. Dr. Mason, Rev. A. Smedes, Rev. Professor Green, and Messrs. E. B. Freeman and Charles Manly.

Delegates to the General Convention.—Rev. Drs. Mason and Drane, Rev. Professor Green, and Rev. M. A. Curtis; and Messrs. J. S. Eaton, Josiah Collins, Jr., Dr. F. J. Hill, and J. W. Wright.

Treasurer.—J. W. Wright of Fayetteville.

Secretary.—Edward L. Winslow of Fayetteville.

One Deacon and one Preist were ordained during the Convention, and two Deacons and three Priests, previously during the Conventional year. The Baptisms during the year have been 60 Adults and 292 Infants, the Marriages 64, and the Confirmations 187. Two new congregations have been admitted.

The next Convention is to be held at Newbern on the first Wednesday in May 1847.

The Journal of the Proceedings is in the hands of the Printer, and will be despatched as soon as possible.

THE TELEGRAPH.—This wonderful machinery for the conveyance of intelligence, is now in full operation from Philadelphia to Washington City. The first despatch it conveyed after the whole line was completed, was the news of the arrival of the Hibernia, which was thereby known in Washington almost at the same moment as in Philadelphia. This is the longest line of electric telegraph in the world, being 140 miles, and the messages are sent in a space of time imperceptible to the human mind.

NEW HAMPSHIRE—ALL HAIL!—The Legislature has met, and the election for officers shows that the Whigs and Independents act together, and have a majority of 4 in the Senate and 18 in the House. They will undoubtedly elect Colby, Whig, Governor, and Hale, Independent, Senator in Congress.

SHAMEFUL.—Several companies of volunteers were ordered from Baltimore to Washington a few days ago, to be mustered into the service of the United States, and when they arrived they found no provision made for them. *They were left to sleep in the street, and without food for twelve hours.*

THE MECKLENBURG JEFFERSONIAN.—There is but one word fit properly to characterize the vile imputations of the Jeffersonian against the Observer, such as, that we with others are "as effectually opposing the country in this crisis as if they had actually taken up arms in the enemy's ranks." We refrain from printing that word, out of self respect only; but our readers know how justly it might be applied. The same paper attributes to us such words as that the war against Mexico is "an unrighteous and damnable war." This is all in accordance with the Jeffersonian's character for veracity. But the following remark caps the climax of its mendacity.—

"Mr. Shepard has met Gov. Graham several times; and *according to all candid accounts*, HE IS A DECIDED OVERMATCH FOR THE GOVERNOR."

That will do!

Will our friend of the Fayetteville *Observer* please be a little more careful in giving the proper credit to paragraphs copied from Wilmington papers? Twice within three or four weeks we have noticed in the *Observer* items of local intelligence taken from the Chronicle but credited to another paper.—*Wilmington Chronicle.*

Certainly. The error has been accidental; for, whilst we often see our own paragraphs copied into other papers without any credit at all, we always mean to give due credit for what we copy.

Not Restored.—The Old School General Assembly, sitting at Philadelphia, refused to restore Rev. Mr. McQueen, suspended from the ministry for marrying his deceased wife's sister.

That there will be a deficiency in the public exchequer, is admitted on all sides. It is impossible that there should not. Mr. Webster yesterday, in the Senate, stated that the expenses of the War Department alone were hardly less than HALF A MILLION A DAY, *equal to* ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-TWO MILLIONS FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS A YEAR! At this rate, the ten millions appropriated by Congress must be already gone, and the foundation of an enormous national debt laid.—*Balt. Patriot.*

MONEY WANTED.—Not a single offer was made to take a loan of $300,000 advertised for by the State of New York. Capitalists are doubtless waiting for the U. S. Stocks which will soon have to be issued to pay the expenses of the war, and which it is thought will go at once below par.

By this Morning's Mail.

FROM THE ARMY.—The Steamer New York arrived at New Orleans on the 1st.

A party of our dragoons, as previously stated, had pursued the retreating Mexicans from Matamoras, overtaking a party of them, taken thirty prisoners, besides killing a number in the skirmish.

The most distressing news is the murder of a party of fifteen Americans, including two women and a child, between Point Isabel and Corpus Christi, by a party of Mexicans, exceeding in cold-blooded cruelty any of the previous atrocities of these savages. It appears that a party of fifteen, of whom Mr Rogers spoken of above was one, left Corpus Christi for Point Isabel on the 2d or 3d inst. They arrived at the Little Colorado just previous to the battle of the 8th ult., where they were surprised by a company of Rancheros, and being overpowered by numbers, were induced by *Mexican promises* to surrender as prisoners of war. No sooner had those blood-thirsty dogs obtained possession of their arms than they stripped and robbed their victims, bound them beyond the power of resistance, and having ravished the women before their faces, cut all their throats, one fiend performing the horrible butchery.

Rogers saw his father and brother butchered before him in this terrible manner before his own turn came; and his own escape was owing to the fact, that while the wound upon his throat was not fatal, he had the presence of mind to feign himself dead, and was accordingly, with all the balance, thrown into the Colorado, where he managed to escape unseen, and swam to the other side of the river. Thence he subsequently made his way to the Rio Grande, was taken prisoner, sent to the hospital in Matamoras, and, after the battle, exchanged.

It is now said that the Mexicans have retreated to Rianoso, a town about sixty miles above Matamoras, near the river and there is no doubt entertained among our officers that they will there give us battle. If Arista will wait a very short time, there is very little doubt that Gen. Taylor will not be found backward in giving him an opportunity to stand his ground.

FIVE DAYS LATER FROM MEXICO.

By the Picayune Extra of the 2d, we have news from Vera Cruz to the 25th ult.

All the American vessels had got out of Vera Cruz.

By orders from Mexico, the American Consul's office was to be closed, and all Americans to leave by the 26th.

The day they sailed news reached Vera Cruz that Mazatlan and Tepic had pronounced in favor of Santa Anna.

A report was in circulation that Gen. Parades intended to leave the city of Mexico at the head of more troops to reinforce the army of the North.

The animosity existing against the Americans has been violently increased by the news of the two actions of the 8th and 9th ult.

The Clergy had declared themselves totally unable to meet the enormous forced loans required of them by the Mexican government.

The news of the battles seemed to have inspired a determination to fight it out at the city of Mexico.

6 HHDS. Muscovado SUGAR, by the hhd.
J. & T. WADDILL.
June 9.

CONSUMPTION CURED.

The following letter is from a highly respectable merchant, dated

Lewistown, N. Y., Sept. 10, 1844.

Dr. D. JAYNE.—Dear Sir: It is said by Physicians, and is by the mass of mankind believed, that Consumption cannot be cured—that when once it becomes seated in the human system, nothing can eradicate or stay its progress, but that it will continue the work of destruction until its victim sinks into the grave.

However true this may be in theory, I am disposed to doubt it in fact; indeed my own experience, and a desire to benefit others, compels me to pronounce the assertion untrue. You will probably recollect, sir, that in the beginning of 1840 I wrote to you, stating that I had the Consumption, and that it was fast hurrying me to the grave. I did not then, nor do I now doubt, every symptom was too painfully visible. My Physicians considered me incurable, but the advice which I asked of you was given, and I am happy to say that by using a few bottles of your incomparable medicine—the EXPECTORANT, I was restored, and never in my life have I enjoyed better or more uninterrupted health than since that time. If you should see me now, you would not imagine by my appearance that I had ever been sick, much less that I had had the Consumption, but that I am still living. I ascribe wholly and entirely to your EXPECTORANT.

LEONARD SHEPPARD.

For sale by S. J HINSDALE.
June 8, 1846. 14-3w

MARRIED,

In this place, at 6 o'clock this morning, by the Rev. Adam Gilchrist, the Rev. JOHN C. COIT, of Cheraw, S. C., to Miss MALINDA BARGE McIVER, second-born daughter of Mr. Abel Barge of Alabama, and third adopted daughter of the Rev. Colin McIver, of this place.

At Rockfish, in this county, on Wednesday last, by Colin McRae, Esq., Mr SAMUEL A. BLACK to Miss SUSAN JANE WILKINSON.

In Livingston county, Kentucky, on the 29th April last, by the Rev. Francis English, Mr. JAMES W. CADE, formerly of this town, to Miss HELEN MILES, daughter of Col. Richard Miles.

DIED,

In the vicinity of Fayetteville, on the 6th inst., Miss ANN JENKINS, daughter of James Jenkins, in the 23d year of her age. Her amiable disposition and correct deportment in life won for her the esteem of all her acquaintances. Upon the death of her mother she took charge of the younger children—and, by prudent management, industrious habits and good example, she trained them well. She was not a professor of religion, but she attended the Sanctuary regularly, took pleasure in reading her Bible, and manifested a love of the Truth—especially in her last moments.

[*Communicated.*

In Richmond county, on the 19th ultimo, Mrs. MARTHA G. LE GRAND, wife of Hampton Le Grand, Esq. and daughter of the late Robert L. Whitaker, of Halifax county, N. C. A so. on the same day, her infant daughter, aged 8 days.

The deceased experienced religion 14 years ago, and attached herself to the M. E. Church. In her conversion she gave clear evidence of a thorough change of heart, and maintained by her christian walk that she was a child of God. Modest and unobtrusive in her manners, hers was not that high-wrought something which glitters for a while and is soon extinguished, but that steady light which sheds its golden rays on the pathway of the just. The reading of the Scriptures, and private devotion, were exercises in which she delighted, and in which she found great comfort. The object of the writer of this notice is not to eulogise, but to extend to her numerous friends the melancholy news of her death. He would therefore briefly state, that she died with great composure and peace of mind, evincing by her own declarations, and when articulation failed, by "signs infallible," that she was prepared for the eventful change. Thus our friend glided into the light of eternity, leaving a husband, daughter, and numerous friends and relatives who mourn, but not as those without hope.—[*Com.*

In Wilmington, on the 3rd inst., SARAH MATILDA, eldest daughter of Robert S. Macomber, aged 17 years.

Of Inflammation of the Brain, on the 14th ult., near Benton, Ala., in the 38th year of his age, Mr. DAVID H. MIDDLETON, formerly of Duplin County, N. C., but for the last 13 years, or more, a resident of Lowndes and Autauga Counties, Ala.

DAGUERREOTYPE MINIATURES.

HUMPHREY & Co.,

Brick Row, foot of Haymount, a few doors above Briggs's Hotel.

CALDWELL INSTITUTE.

THE next session of this institution will commence on Wednesday, the 8th July. The members of the Faculty are—

Rev. ALEXANDER WILSON, D. D., President, and Professor of Greek Language and Literature.

RALPH H. GRAVES, Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.

Rev. JOHN A. BINGHAM, Professor of Lat

Bragging and Blustering.—The following extract from a speech of Gen. Bunkum in favor of 54° 40', which we find reported for the St. Louis *Reveille* may be regarded as a fair sample of the tone of the *Union* and other administration organs in regard to our Mexican affairs.—The language of these papers is only relieved from contempt by its supreme ridiculousness. Really brave men seldom ever bluster or brag immoderately. Let those who understand how the *wind work* of a war can be done, read the following, which out-Quattlebums either Quattlebum or Ritchie:

"Mr. Speaker—When I open my eyes and look over the vast expanse of this great country—when I see how the yeast of freedom has caused it to rise in the scale of civilization, and expand on every side—when I see it growing, swelling, roving like a spring freshet—I cannot resist the idea, sir, that the day will come when this great nation, like a young school boy, will burst its straps, and become entirely too big for its boots. Sir, we want elbow room—the continent, the whole continent, and nothing but the continent—and we will have it. Then shall the great Uncle Sam, placing his hat upon the Canadas, rest his right arm upon the Oregon and California coast, his left arm upon the eastern seaboard, and whittle away the British power, while re-cossing his leg, like a freeman, upon Cape Horn. Sir, the day will come—the day must come."

The following from the True Sun is worth its room—

Parental Lightning.—An embryo Franklin was perusing the streets on Saturday with a small-sized powerful magnetic machine under his arm in full operation. After inviting several persons to hold it a moment, he finally persuaded a darkey to lay hold of the very nice looking brass handles while he went back a few doors of an errand. The suspicious Sambo grasped the machine with a pair of paws that might have held back a locomotive, but at the instant of contact he gave a twist of the face, a howl, and a backward re-up of about six feet, looked at his palsied hands, and said: "Lookeehere, young man, it's my 'pinion you is de debil or his first child, and dem shiny tings dare your horns." And amid the laughter of the bystanders, Sambo walked off awfully shocked at holding the devil by the horns.

A Desperate Hint.—Some body—that woman-hater author—writes thus:—"The best way to get along with women, is to keep them *well lured* all the time. Woman can never be satisfied unless she is loved half to death. Keep her mouth stopped with kisses, and she cannot scold." Now we do not pretend to any personal experience in these matters, but it certainly occurs to us, that for the disease of scolding this prescription is a perfect sugar-coated pill, and children of all ages envy for them."

New's Gazette.

RALEIGH
CLASSICAL, MATHEMATICAL, AND MILITARY
ACADEMY.

Classical Department, J. M. LOVEJOY, Preceptor.
Mathematical and Military Departments, W. F. DISBROW.

THE year will be divided into two sessions of five months each—the first session beginning on the first of January, and the second session on the first of July.

It is the design of the Preceptor, that this Institution shall not be surpassed, in the advantages it offers for acquiring a thorough English, Classical and Military education.

Pupils will be prepared to enter the Junior Class of any College in the United States.

Terms of Tuition—Per Session:

For English and Mathematical studies, $15 00
" Latin and Greek, 20 00

The advanced classes may pursue the studies of a lower class, paying only for the studies of the class to which they belong.

Military Tactics, together with the French, Spanish and Italian languages, taught to the pupils, free of extra charge.

The regular Military Department being open to all the pupils to act, in case of emergency, as Officers, the West Point system of instruction will be constantly pursued, and will the Army Tactics be adopted from, in order to exhibit the boys for the benefit of the Institution or for any other purpose.

By an Act of the last Legislature, necessary arms and accoutrements are now shed by the State, but cadets will be required to provide their own clothing with the prescribed Uniform.

N. B. Board can be had with the Preceptor, and a respectable families in the City, at $8 per month.

References: Hon. George E. Badger, Hon. William H. Haywood, Hon. R. M. Saunders, Hon. John H. Bryan, Hon. J. R. J. Daniel, Hon. Richard Hines, Rev. Dr. Mason, Rev. Drury Lacy, Dr. Baker, Gen. Moore, Col. E. Yarborough, Charles L. Hinton, Louis D. Henry, William F. Collins, James B. Shepard, H. W. Husted, E. P. Grissom, and Wm. Waite, Esquires.

As the above named gentlemen are well known in the State, I have given their names as references. They send their sons or wards to my school and of course their opinions can be confidently trusted.

J. M. L.

Raleigh, May 15, 1846. 11-41ly

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber has opened a GUNSMITH SHOP at the door of Haymount, next door to C. R. Jones's Store, where he intends carrying on making and repairing guns, pistols, and locks of all kinds. Also repairing sewing machine locks, keys, spring bolts, knobs, umbrellas, parasols, canes, trunks, pocket knives, &c.

N. B. People from the country can have their work done by bringing it with them to town; they can have it repaired for their return.

All work done in good order, at short notice.

E. A. HARPER.

May 4, 1846. 9tf

NEW BOOKS.

ALISON'S Miscellanies; Wilson's do.; Chronicles of Pineville, by the author of Major Jones's Courtship, 50 cents; Count Julian, or the last days of the Goth, by Sumins, 10; Life of Margaret Coxhipoie, 25; Fremont's Exploring Expedition to Oregon, California, &c., 25; Leibeg's Animal Chemistry, 25; Picton's Life of Washington, or Jackson of Napoleon, or Franklin, 75 cents; Great Yankee Stories, by the author of Sam Slick, 75; Dow, Jr's, Patent Sermons, 1 50; Language of Flowers; Oxford Bibles; &c.

E. J. HALE.

Just Received and for Sale,

1 HALF PIPE pure FRENCH BRANDY,
1 ditto ditto Holland Gin,
1 qr. cask Sicily Madeira Wine,
2 do do ditto ditto,
50 boxes prime Cheese,
5 ditto Fine Apple ditto,
Almonds, Prunes, Raisins, Brazil Nuts, Lemon Syrup

—ALSO—

1 case Cashmere Dresses and Damask Shawls,
1 ditto Florence and Straw Bonnets,
1 ditto Gentlemen's Calf Shoes,
1 ditto Britannia Candlesticks.

S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.

Dec. 11, 1845. 89tf

Blank Warrants for sale here.

Indemnity against Loss or Damage by FIRE!

THE WILLIAMSBURG FIRE INSURANCE Company, having been incorporated by an act of the Legislature of the State of New York, for the purposes of Fire Insurance, the Directors offer to Insure their fellow-citizens throughout the United States against Loss or Damage by Fire on Buildings, Goods and Merchandize, and Personal Property generally, assuring them that the affairs of the Company shall be conducted with such fairness, candor and liberality, as they trust will entitle it to public confidence and patronage.

☞ The Subscriber, Agent for the above Company, will give any further information that may be desired by those who wish to Insure.

JAS. MARTINE, Agent, Hay Street.

Fayetteville, Sept. 9, 1845. 75-tf

FOR SALE.

25 BAGS prime Rio COFFEE,
5 hhds. New Orleans SUGAR.

MALLETT & HUSKE.

April 20. 7tf

New Spring and Summer
GOODS.
MALLETT & HUSKE

HAVE just received their **Spring and Summer supply of GOODS**, consisting of

Super black Cloths; black and fancy Cassimeres; black Satin Vestings; Plaid ditto; Valencia ditto; Prints; Cramburg Gingham; Organdie ditto; 4-4 Scotch ditto; Printed Lawns; Black ditto; Gingham Lawn; Apacas; French Bombazine; Bishop Lawn; Book, Swiss and Jaconet Muslin; Cambrics; Linen Lawn; Irish Linen; B. E. and Russia Diaper; 10-4 Linen Sheeting; Huckaback; Gambroons; Linen Drill; Stockinet; Wellington Cord; Brown Linen; Paper Cambrics; col'd ditto; Rip. Kas Plaid; Franklin Cottonades; Mosquito Netting; Canvass and Padding; Palm Leaf and Leghorn Hats; Lawn Bonnets; Straw and Willow do; Boots and Shoes.

—ALSO—

Brown, Loaf and Crushed Sugar; Rio, Java and Mocha Coffee, Hyson and Black Tea; Pepper, Spice and Ginger; No. 3 Mackerel; No. 1 Salmon; Cheese in boxes.

March 23. 5tf

Life Insurance.
CAPITAL $2,500,000.

The Insured entitled to participation of Profits in both European and American projects.

National Loan Fund Life Assurance Society, London.

U. S. BOARD OF LOCAL DIRECTORS.
(OFFICE 74 WALL STREET.)
New York.

Jacob Harvey, Esq. Chas. George Barclay, Esq.
John J. Palmer, Esq. Sam'l S. Howland, Esq.
Jonathan Goodhue, Esq. Gotham A. Wells, Esq.
James Boorman, Esq. Samuel M. Fox, Esq.

Philadelphia.

Clement C. Biddle, Esq. Louis A. Godey, Esq.
Sears C. Walker, Esq. Geo. Rex Graham, Esq.

J. LEANDER STARR, Manager and General Agent for the United States and British N. A. Colonies.

Bankers—The Merchants' Bank of New York.

STARK & PEARCE, Agents.

Fayetteville, Oct. 20, 1845. 84tf

COTTON YARNS.

C. P. MALLETT offers a superior article of COTTON YARNS, assorted, from No. 5 to 10, at wholesale, at 15 cents, cash.

September 1, 1845. 75tf

DESIRABLE GOODS.
W. McINTYRE

OFFERS for sale, Irish Linens and Sheetings, brown and bleach'd Sheetings and Shirtings; ribbed, striped, brown, and white Linen Drilling; Marseilles and Valencia Vestings; Cotton Cords, Tweeds; Kentucky Jeans; Georgia Negro Cloths; Ticks; Apron Checks; cotton Flannel; Calicoes; Ginghams; Gingham Lawns; silk, worsted, and cotton Bazorines; Bombazines; Alpacas; silk Berage and Berage Scarfs; Lawn, purple, and figur'd Hdkfs; Gloves; Hose; Ribbons; silk Fringe and Gimps; sewing Silk; Rawortis spool Cotton, and Marshall's patent Thread.

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY.

Pocket and pen Knives, Knives and Forks, Carvers and Steels; table and tea Spoons; Scissors; Pins; Needles; Sheep Shears; Reap Hooks; Spoke Blades; Drawing Knives; Coopers Axes; Hoes; Compasses; Axes; Waggon and Sawyer Saws; Chisels; Augers, carpenters' brass knob Locks; stock, chest, till, and drawer Locks; cast steel, mill, and cross-cut Saws; Pots, Ovens, and Skillets; single Oven Lids, so you may make your old Ovens as good as new.

—ALSO—

35 BBLS. MESS AND PRIME PORK.

Fayetteville, May 12, 1846. 10-6m

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,
RICHMOND COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April Term, 1846.

Farquhard McRae *vs.* Sarah Kelly *et al.*

Petition for sale of Negroes for distribution, belonging to the Estate of John Kelly, dec'd.

IT appearing to the Court, that James Kelly, William Kelly, Thos. Lister and wife Mary, James and Elizabeth Kelly, heirs of Jesse Kelly, reside beyond the limits of the State: Ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer six weeks, notifying said non-residents to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the County of Richmond, at the Court House in the town of Rockingham, on the 3d Monday in day next, then and there to plead, answer, or demur to said Petition, otherwise the Petition will be heard ex parte, and the allegations therein contained will be taken pro confesso as to them.

Witness, R. S. McDonald, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the 3d Monday in April, A. D. 1846.

10] R. S. McDONALD, C.K.

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,
MONTGOMERY COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarters Sessions, April Session, 1846.

Aaron H. Sanders *vs.* Tryon Morris.

Jacob's Execution levied on 100 acres of the Defendant's Land on Rocky Creek, adjoining Reuben Morris and others.

IN this case, it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Tryon Morris, the Defendant, has not been served with notice of the above levy and that he is not now an inhabitant of this State. It is therefore Ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six successive weeks, notifying said Defendant of the levy on his land; and that unless he appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the county of Montgomery, at the Court House in Lawrenceville, on the 1st Monday in July next, and demur or plead to issue, said land will be ordered to be sold to satisfy Plaintiff's debt, with interest and costs.

Witness, Nathaniel Knight, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the 1st Monday of April, A. D. 1846, and of American Independence the 70th year.

NATH'L KNIGHT, Clerk.

[Pr. adv. $3 50.] 11-6w

Opodeldoc, Bateman's Drops,

Essences, Castor Oil, Bear's Oil, Saleratus, Copperas, Alum, Logwood, Ink, British Oil, &c. For sale by

SAML. J. HINSDALE,
Druggist.

April 20. 7tf

FOR SALE.

A HANDSOME assortment of Fine CROCKERY, at retail, by

J. D. WILLIAMS.

April 6. 5-tf

Rowand's Tonic Mixture, Fahnestock's Vermifuge, Gray's Ointment,

For sale at the Book-store of

Sept. 22. E. J. HALE

THE NAUTILUS
(MUTUAL)
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OFFICE No. 58 WALL STREET.

THIS Company, recently organized upon the improved and deservedly popular principle of Mutual Assurance, will confine its business exclusively to Insurance on Lives.

It commences with a capital of $50,000, which will be continually augmenting as its business increases. The rates of Premium correspond with those of other American Companies.

One of the peculiar advantages attending Insurance with this Company is, that all the assured share annually in its profits, and are interested in its success, for its Charter provides "That each and every member shall be annually credited with his proportional share of the amount of premiums earned, after deducting losses and expenses, but in no case shall his share of loss exceed the amount of such premium." These earned premiums or profits will be safely invested by the Company constituting a permanent fund, annually augmenting for the benefit and security of all parties interested.

The Rates of Insurance on One Hundred, on a Single Life.

Age.	One Year.	Seven Years.	For Life.
15	$0 77	$0 88	$1 76
20	0 91	0 95	1 77
25	1 00	1 12	2 04
30	1 31	1 36	2 36
35	1 56	1 53	2 95
40	1 69	1 83	3 20
45	1 91	1 96	3 73
50	1 96	2 09	4 60
55	2 32	3 21	5 74
60	4 35	4 91	7 60

TRUSTEES.

James D. P. Ogden,	James Harper,
James Brown	James Roybarn,
H. W. Hicks,	Wm. H. Aspinwall,
A. Norrie,	Thos. W. Ludlow,
D. A. Comstock,	Leonard S. Suarez,
P. M. Wetmore,	A. M. Merchant,
Henry K. Bogart,	John Clyder,
A. Woodhull,	Schuyler Livingston,
E. L. Taylor,	Spencer S. Benedict,
C. C. Cuter,	Richard Irvin,
Thos. B. Richards,	Loring Andrews.

JAMES D. P. OGDEN, President.
A. M. MERCHANT, Vice President.

LEWIS ROSSON, Secretary.
PERSY FITZ-HUGH, Actuary.

☞ The above Company have established an Agency in Fayetteville, and the undersigned are ready to receive proposals for the Insurance of Lives, and for the Annuities of Appointments.

By JAMES F. GILLIAM has been appointed the Medical Examiner of the Company.

Applications for Life Insurance in the Nautilus Mutual Life Insurance Company, and for Insurance against Fire, and also for Mutual Risks in the Augusta Insurance and Banking Company, if made to us, will be promptly attended to. Their rates are as low as any other good Companies.

E. L. & W. WINSLOW.

Fayetteville, Feb'y 28, 1846. 90tf

GREATER

"Reduction in the Expenses of getting goods by the way of Wilmington and Fayetteville, to the interior of North Carolina."

THE MERCHANTS'
Steam Boat Company,
of Fayetteville, N. C.

TAKE this opportunity to inform Merchants and others shipping goods by the way of the above named route, that they have made arrangements in Wilmington, to have all goods addressed to their care in that place, forwarded through FREE OF ALL CHARGES FOR STORAGE, DRAYAGE, WHARFAGE AND COMMISSIONS, unless their funds are in hand to pay freight to Wilmington when not, 10 per cent. on the freight will be charged.

And they further inform the public, that having spacious Warehouses on the banks of the river at this place, they will receive and forward all goods brought to them, FREE OF CHARGE OF COMMISSION. Goods can be stored at the river at a considerable saving of charges, if required, to the persons may wish.

The Company meeting in connexion with the above, that their line of Boats is both strong and powerful, knowing no delay, expeditious carriers on this river, and they hope to be so known for a long time to come.

And they further inform, that this Company's freight alone, is sufficient to pay the expenses of running their Boats, and that they, consequently, ARE PREPARED, AND WILL FOLLOW UP, at and every reduction made in the shipping prices by any other Company on the Cape Fear River.

☞ The Merchants of this town can avail themselves of the Agencies in Wilmington, as they are included alike for them as for Merchants of the interior.

Address all goods and letters to The Merchants' Steam Boat Co. at Wilmington and Fayetteville.

THOS. S. LUTTERLOH,
E. J. LILLY,
J. WADDELL, Jr.
HENRY LILLY,
J. D. WILLIAMS,
H. L. MYRover.
Merchants' Steam Boat Company.

March 10, 1846. 74tf

Dr. Turner's Pills.
For the Cure of Ague and Fever, and Chill and Fever.

THE Proprietor has been induced, by the repeated solicitation of persons that have been cured by his Pills, and feels it a duty he owes to suffering humanity, to introduce them to the public in such a manner that they may appreciate their value, obtain them readily and cheaply, and enjoy their magic influence without the expense and inconvenience of attending Physicians, a consideration of no small importance, ESPECIALLY TO THE POOR.

This medicine has not been taken on trust; experience and observation are the kind of coin by which a knowledge of it has been purchased. Self-conviction has been founded on self-observation. Others are asked to do likewise. It is a remedy that does not require time to tell its efficacy; it produces its power in a few hours. From a constant and very extensive use of this medicine for the past 6 or 7 years, it has been ascertained beyond a doubt, they possess powers perfectly astonishing, and unparalleled for the immediate and certain cure of the above diseases, for which alone they are recommended. In no single instance have they been known to fail in effecting a cure in 12 or at most in 24 hours, and in cases too of most formidable character, and even after the most eminent Physicians have exhausted their utmost skill, the patients, almost without hope, have been entirely cured by this medicine alone.

The Proprietor is well aware of the great prejudice entertained against all medicines of this kind; but he is fully satisfied that a fair trial will remove any such prejudice to this particular medicine, and pronounce it at once no Quackery, but the best medicine of the kind now in use. It is the opinion of most persons, that some preparatory course of treatment is necessary before the Pills are resorted to. The Proprietor would say to all such, that no preparatory medicine whatever is ever required. He would advise that no active means should be used; in fact, every other medicine may be dispensed with, the Pills being of themselves sufficient to arrest the diseases. Prostration and extreme debility are the never failing consequences of such a preparatory course, and it requires considerable time for the restoration of such patients to their former vigor. No sensible effect is ever produced on the system by the Pills, except in stomachs extremely delicate, a slight nausean is discoverable, which is of short continuance, and need produce no alarm. They are entirely harmless and by following direction, may be used by any and all, without regard to age or condition.

☞ A Supply of these Pills may be had, wholesale and retail, at the Proprietor's prices, at E. J. Hale's Book Store, and at S. J. Hinsdale's Drug Store.

☞ Dr. Turner has been well known as a Practising Physician in this County for about 20 years past.—*Editor Observer.*

Blanks of all kinds.

For sale at the Book Store of E. J. HALE.

The Augusta Insurance and Banking Company, of Augusta, Georgia,

HAVE continued their AGENCY in this place. They are prepared to take Risks against Fire in any of the Towns of North Carolina, and in the country, on terms as favorable as any other good Company.

Applications from abroad, containing a proper description of the property to be covered, will be attended to.

The Capital of this Company is $375,000, all paid in. Losses are settled on the most liberal terms, and the payment will always be made at the Agency in Fayetteville.

E. L. & W. WINSLOW, *Agents.*

Fayetteville, N. C., Sept. 8, 1845. 75tf

NEW
SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

THE Subscriber has just received from Philadelphia and New York, a handsome and varied assortment of Seasonable Fancy and Staple

DRY GOODS,

To which he would invite the attention of Ladies and Gentlemen wishing to purchase at retail. This Stock will be found to embrace the richest and latest styles of Ladies' Dress Goods; Mantles; Shawls; Embroideries; fine Cambric Hdkfs; Cravats; Shell Combs; Patent Ivory Toilet and Fine ditto; Kid Gloves, assorted colors; Oil Silk; Corded, Grass, and Hair-cloth Skirts; fashionable Bonnet Ribbons and Flowers; finest Thread Edgings and Insertings; Folka and Lisle ditto ditto.

For Gentlemen's Wear—Super brown and black French Cloths and Cassimeres; black, brown, mixt, green, and blue English do. do; figured and plain Satin and Silk Vestings; Linen Goods for light Summer wear; Suspenders; Silk and Cambric Handkerchiefs; a great variety of Worsted Goods for Coats and Pants; latest style of Hats; light Calf-skin and Morocco Shoes and Pumps.

He would also say to Country Merchants, that he has bought expressly for the Wholesale trade, a very extensive assortment of cheap to fine Calicoes; bleached Shirtings; bleached and brown Drills; Tickings; Irish and brown Linens; brown Hollands; Linen Drills; Sattinets; Paper Cambric; black and white Wiggans; Canvass; Padding; Sewing Silk and Twist; low priced Vestings; Oregon Stripes; Chambrays; blue and York Drills; Kentucky Jeans; Coat, Vest, Pantaloons and Suit Buttons of every variety; Tuck, Side, and Dressing Combs; Pins and Needles; Tape and Cotton Thread; Table and Pocket Cutlery; Collins' Axes; Straw, Wool, and Fur Hats; Ladies' and Gentlemen's Shoes; Cotton and Wool Cards; Coffee Mills; Sweet and Castor Oil; Essence of Peppermint, Cinnamon and Lemon; Cologne; Lick and Ink Powder; Indigo, (warranted best quality or nothing charged;) Madder; Camphor; Borax; Alum; Saleratus; Copperas; Spanish Brown; Powder, Shot and Lead; Sugar, Coffee, Molasses, and Salt; Iron and Steel; French Brandy, Wines, and Gin. Together with many other Goods not named, which on examination will be found to render the assortment as complete and desirable as any in the market; all of which will be sold for Cash, Country Produce, or on time, as low as can be bought at any Store in town.

JNO. D. WILLIAMS,
Eagle Row, foot of Haymount.

March 23, 1846. 3tf

P. S. A few very superior Nova Scotia Grindstones for Mills or Plantations use.

NEW GOODS.
H. LEETE

IS NOW RECEIVING a handsome selection of **Spring and Summer GOODS,** which he is prepared to sell as low as can be purchased in this market. Amongst his assortment may be found,—

Blue, black, invisible green, and brown broad Cloths; a great variety of Cassimeres and Vestings; Linens, Gambroons, cotton and linen Drilling, Kentuck, Jeans, Cottonades; brown Linen, & Sheeting; Alpaca, Bombazines; worsted and crape Bazorines; ombre'd Coloradines; Lawns; figured, embr'd, and plain Ginghams; second and fine furnishing goods; Prints, all qualities and patterns; Cravats; Cambric Hdkfs; sash and scarf ribbons; Corsets; Cambric Skirts; and cotton silk Hose; pink, blue, and blue black Crape; crape Lisse; sewing and mourning Muslins; gold and black Fringes; Patent Cord; Shawls; black and white lace Veils; sheet and long Gloves; grass and corded Skirts; Edgings; swiss and jaconet Insertings; Netting; 4-4 and 10-4 Sheetings; silk Buttons; Bonnet, Palm Leaf, Leghorn, Panama, and Fur Hats; linen, straw, silk, florence, lace, and gimp Bonnets; a large assortment of Artificials, Boquets, and Wreaths; Shades and Parasols; Umbrellas; Boots and Shoes; Family Groceries; and many articles not enumerated.

March 23, 1846. 3tf

Valuable Property
FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers the following desirable Property for Sale, viz:

His SUMMER RESIDENCE, known as the Hooper place, situated on a high Sandhill, convenient to one of the best Springs in the vicinity, and may be made one of the most desirable and beautiful places about Fayetteville.

MY NEW SAW AND GRIST MILLS, including all the Lands belonging thereto, adjoining the above—about 2½ miles from Town.

ALSO, a small and well improved FARM, containing about 104 Acres, 60 of which is cleared, under good fence, and has an Orchard of 100 Apple trees thereon, of the most approved kinds. It has been highly manured, and is in good state for cultivating Corn, Peas, Potatoes, Grasses and Clover—20 Acres of which is of the best quality of River low ground; about 2½ miles from Town.

Persons disposed to purchase, will please call on me at an early day, as I am determined to dispose of it as soon as practicable.

☞ Terms accommodating.

W. R. CARMAN.

March 20, 1846. 3-3m

ONE HALF OF THE
Fayetteville Water Works,

For Sale. Apply to

E. J. HALE.

Dec. 2.

JUST RECEIVED,

5 HHDS. PRIME N. O. SUGAR,
10 boxes and bbls. Loaf, Crushed, and Powdered Sugar,
3 cases Canton Preserved Ginger,
1 chest fine Hyson Tea,
1 cask Port Wine,
25 bags prime Rio Coffee.

Also, an assortment Umbrellas and Parasols.

For Sale by

S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.

March 10, 1846. 1-tf

For Sale or Rent.

THAT commodious Dwelling on Mumford street, formerly occupied by the subscriber, with a lot immediately South of and attached to it, containing about two acres of land, in a high state of cultivation. There is every convenience desirable for a family, with stables and out houses. It will be sold low for Cash, or if requested, on a long credit, adding interest. For terms, apply to A. W. Steel, in the absence of the subscriber.

ISHAM BLAKE, Agent.

May 16, 1846. 11-4w

NOTICE.

TAKEN UP and committed to the Jail of Montgomery county, on the 9th inst., a Negro man who calls himself BOB, about 21 or 22 years of age, about five feet six or eight inches high, and says he belongs to Daniel A. Graham of Robeson county. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs.

GEO. W. HILLIARD, Jailer.

Lawrenceville, April 11, 1846. 7tf

PRINTING.

THE Subscriber having procured a full supply of handsome NEW TYPE, is prepared to execute all kinds of JOB AND PAMPHLET PRINTING in a better style than heretofore.

E. J. HALE.

One light three horse WAGON, with frame and cover entirely new, of first rate workmanship, for sale cheap by

JNO. D. WILLIAMS.

April 13. 6tf

STEAMER EVERGREEN,

DRAWS 17 inches water, carries 750 bales Cotton. Shippers will do well to remember this, as low water may soon be expected.

REDUCTION
In the Expenses of getting Goods by the way of Wilmington and Fayetteville to the interior of North Carolina.

THE Agents of the Henrietta Steam Boat Company take pleasure in informing the merchants of North Carolina, that they have made arrangements (where *funds* are in *hand* to pay the freights to Wilmington,) to receive and forward through that place, all goods entrusted to their care, FREE of charges for storage, drayage, wharfage and commissions; but when no funds are in hand, 10 per cent. on freights will be charged.

The facilities of the Henrietta Steam Boat Company for the transportation of Merchandize on the Cape Fear River, are greater than ever before possessed by any Company running Boats on this river, and very far superior to that possessed by any other Company now running boats between Wilmington and Fayetteville.

This Company have three Steamboats in first rate order, one of which draws but 17 inches water, and will carry freight equal to 750 bales of cotton. The Company have, in addition to the boats above named, six Lighters, suitable for low water, and to run in connection with the Steamboats.

We would respectfully invite all who desire to get their goods forward to Fayetteville expeditiously and safely and at very little expense, to consign their goods at Wilmington to

HALL & JOHNSON,
Agents for the Henrietta Steam Boat Co.

March 30, 1846. 4tf

☞ All letters directed to Hall & Johnson at Wilmington or Fayetteville, will have due attention. All who desire to do so may consign their goods to Hall & Johnson, Wilmington and Fayetteville, and due attention will be given them.

FOR SALE.

FOR cash, or paper at short time, payable at Bank, a valuable NEGRO WOMAN and her five Children, the eldest about 10 years old,—sold for a division among the heirs. An excellent character to the woman, and undoubted title to her and her children, will be given. Apply at this office.

Jan'y 5, 1846. 92tf

Wanted to Purchase,
To be delivered during the Summer,

10,000 BBLS TURPENTINE
T. S. LUTTERLOH.

Jan. 5, 1846. 92tf

For Sale,—*Very Cheap for Cash.*

7 NORTHERN-MADE BUGGIES and 3 sets of HARNESS, complete; all of superior workmanship, and of the most approved modern style.

BEVERLY ROSE & SON.

Jan'y 5, 1846. 92tf

JUST RECEIVED,

10 BOXES assorted CANDIES.

ALSO,

An assortment of Ready-made **Summer Clothing,** consisting of Coats, Vests and Pants, cheap. For sale by

S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.

March 20. 3tf

HAT, CAP, AND SHOE STORE
AT THE OLD STAND, BUT NEW STORE.

THE Subscriber, in returning thanks for the liberal patronage received, respectfully invites his old customers, and the public generally, to visit his establishment, and examine his assortment of

Hats, Caps, Boots & Shoes,

Which may be found in the Southwest corner of the Market Square.

Ever having in mind that the nimble sixpence is better than the slow shilling, he would say to all such as may want any thing in his line to give him a call, as I am determined to sell cheap for Cash, and for Cash only.

JNO. C. THOMSON.

Dec. 5, 1845. 88-tf

☞ N. B. Fur Skins of all kinds wanted, for which a liberal price will be paid.

J. C. T.

HOTCHKISS'S
VERTICAL WATER WHEEL.

IN consequence of the very great popularity which these Wheels have attained by the use of nearly 4000 of them in different parts of the country, the Subscribers have sold about 100 Rights in North Carolina; 30 of which are in full and successful operation in Cumberland County. When properly introduced, they nearly double the value of the Mill, and in quantity of work generally far exceed the most sanguine expectations of the owners, many of whom are gentlemen distinguished for their science and practical skill, who have attested to the value of this improvement. The Wheels are more durable, and more easily kept in order, when properly put together, than the common Flutter Wheel. They will save one-third of the water, and run well in back water when there is a head above. The speed of the Saw is increased to more than double the strokes per minute.

The price of an individual right for one pair of Wheels, is $50.

We refer, among others, to the following gentlemen, some of whom have had the Wheels in operation 12 months or more, and from many of whom we have received certificates highly approving of these Wheels, and stating that their Saws, with this improvement, cut 2500, 3000, 3500, and even as high as 5000 feet a day, and save one-third of the water.

FAYETTEVILLE.	JONES.
A. Graham.	James McDaniel.
CUMBERLAND.	CRAVEN.
Col. Alex. Murchison.	John Bryant.
Christopher Munroe.	COLUMBUS.
Alex. Williams.	Lot Williamson.
Col. A. S. McNeill.	ROBESON.
Farquhard Smith.	W. C. McNeill.
John McDaniel.	RICHMOND.
John Evans.	John C. McLaurin.
J. W. Howell.	John L. Fairley
BLADEN.	ANSON.
Gen James McKay.	A. Bauchum.
Robert Melvin.	J. R. Reid, Millwright.
S. N. Richardson.	CASWELL.
Thomas C. Smith.	J. T. Dodson, Millwright.
Isaac Wright.	William Russell.
John Smith.	CHATHAM.
SAMPSON.	Cole & Brantly.
G. T. Barksdale.	Smith & Pullen.
Patrick Murphy.	N. Clegg.
John H. Spearman.	WAKE.
Hardy Royal.	S. Beasly.
NEW HANOVER.	JOHNSTON.
James Murphy.	J. T. Leach.
Charles Henry.	BEAUFORT.
ONSLOW	B. Runyon.
Robert Aman.	—— Arnold.
GREENE.	PITT.
Thomas Hooker.	John Joiner.
GUILFORD.	Drs. Robert and Richard
Dr. Faulks.	Williams.
LENOIR.	DUPLIN.
Thomas Rouse.	Lewis Herring.
Jesse Lassiter.	James Jarman.
John Willams, Esq.	Daniel Moore.

Besides many others in different parts of the State.

With such a deservedly high character, the Subscribers feel justified in offering these Wheels to the Public. They will sell individual or County rights on reasonable terms. They also keep constantly on hand for sale, Pairs of Wheels, (varying in size to suit different heads of water,) in this place, Wilmington, Washington, and Newbern,—and also for sale by James T. Dodson, Caswell county.

They caution all persons throughout the State from paying any persons but ourselves or our authorized Agents for the right of using these Wheels.

NOTICE TO MILLWRIGHTS.—If you wish employment, acquaint yourselves with putting in these Wheels, as we now wish to employ at least 100 in this business in different parts of the State.

DUNCAN McNEILL.
ARCH'D McLAUCHLIN.
A. A. McKETHAN.

Fayetteville, Jan'y 1846. 95-tf

LOCOFOCO MATCHES,

IN wood and paper boxes, for sale by

S. J. HINSDALE.

May 5. 9tf

4th vol. D'Aubigne's Reformation,

JUST RECEIVED. Also, a variety of New Books, including Guizot's History of the English Revolution of 1640, price $1 37; Guizot's History of Civilization in Europe, $1 20; Carlysle's Life &c. of Cromwell, $2; The Betrothed, $1; Saturday Evenings, $1; Dickens's Cricket on the Hearth, 7 cents; The Farmer's Treasure, 80; Step-Mother, by James, 50; &c. &c.

E. J. HALE.

D. & W. McLAURIN

HAVE just received their *SPRING AND SUMMER STOCK*, consisting of a variety of

Staple and Fancy Goods,

Fashionable silk and fur Hats, Boots and Shoes, fine French embroidered, plain and chip Straw Bonnets, fashionable shape; double brim leghorn and palm-leaf Hats, &c., which will be sold low.

April 4, 1846. 6-tf

FRESH STOCK.

THE Subscribers are now receiving an unusually large Stock of

STAPLE AND FANCY
DRY GOODS,

Among which may be found—

220 pieces Balzorines, French Lawns, Gingham Lawns, and Ginghams, some of which are very handsome; 850 ps. American and English Prints; 351 ps. low priced and fine Pantaloon Stuffs; 250 ps. Bleached Shirtings; 50 cases Fur and Wool Hats; 50 cases Shoes, assorted; 175 dozen Palm Leaf and Leghorn Hats; Straw and Florence Bonnets; Cloths and Cassimeres; Vestings; Irish Linens and Lawns; Summer Cloths; 12-4 Linen Sheetings; Brown & Bleached Cotton ditto; Apron Checks; Tickings; Colored Cambrics; Brown and Bleached Hollands; Silicias; Linen and Cotton Drillings; Bombazines; black, blue-black and colored Silks; Oregon Stripes; Corded and Grass Skirts; Silk and Cotton Handkerchiefs; Paddings and Canvass; Sewing and Patent Thread; Spool Thread in great variety; Silk and Cotton Hosiery; Gloves; Buttons and Combs, a good assortment; plain, plaid, and striped Muslins; Suspenders;